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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,220—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th Nov.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th „
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th „
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,109	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 15th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 15th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine [illegible] the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HANDBOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR DIRECT LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. "NYANZA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Abbas, will SAIL for ZANZIBAR direct, precisely on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1894. For freight and passage apply to—

કેશવજી દામોદર જેરામ,
i.e., KESSOWJI DAMODUR JAIRAM,
Agent.

301-303, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 2nd November, 1894.

Appointed by Government.

W. C. SMITH,

M. I. Painters London and S. Australia.
CONTRACTOR to the Byculla Club;
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
PAINTER and HOUSE DECORATOR.
OIL COLOR and VARNISH MERCHANT.
READY MIXED PAINTS
made to any shade.
BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS for Damp Walls and other Special Purposes
RED, WHITE and TRANSPARENT.

Imported Direct to
W. C. SMITH,
47, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894, With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

TRADE MARK.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	„ 12 4	„ 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	„ 13 4	„ 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	„ 16 12	„ 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	„ 12 4	„ 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TO-DAY'S FASHIONS IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

ALSO NOVELTIES IN SCARVES, TIES, BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS, &c.

"HIGH CLASS QUALITY—POPULAR PRICES."

HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR CHOICE GOODS. } **BOMBAY.**

KEMP'S TOILET REQUISITES

FOR THE HAIR.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL, Re. 1-4.
COCOANUT HAIR OIL, Re. 1-4.
ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION, Re. 1-8.
GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE, Re. 1.
ROSEATE HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
WHITE HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
SANATIVE HAIR WASH, Rs. 2.
POMADES of all kinds, Re. 1.

FOR THE TEETH

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1.
CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
EAU DE BOTOT, Re. 1-4.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
TOOTH POWDERS, ALL KINDS, 10 As. and Re. 1.
DENTIST'S TOOTH POWDER, Re. 1-8.
LADY CORISANDE TOOTH POWDER, Re. 1.

FOR THE SKIN.

OTTO OF ROSE COLD CREAM, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER, Re. 1.
NEW FLUID, Re. 1.
PELLICULINE, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER SPECIALITES.

		Rs.	a.
HAM,—Pale Cumberland, from 10 to 24" each,	per lb.	1	3
„ Ready booked,—whole or half	„	2	2
„ „ „ in Slices	„	2	12
BACON,—Harris's 1st Quality, Wilts, Middles	„	1	3
„ „ 1st Quality „ Bellies	„	1	1
„ Finest Cumberland „	„	1	1
CHEESE,—Real Gruyere	„	1	1
Pale Loaf Cheddar	„	1	1
Double Gloster	„	1	1

Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stiltons arriving Shortly.

Fresh Stores every Fortnight from London.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.	a.	
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	„	25	„	6	8	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11	12	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9	8	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7	8	„
Princess as (small size)	„	50	„	5	8	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6	8	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5	8	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	5	0	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4	8	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charge Re. 1 per line extra.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15, Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 35,	Rs. 40,	Rs. 45	and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 30,	Rs. 45,	Rs. 50	and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 45,	Rs. 50,	Rs. 55	and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 60,	Rs. 85,	Rs. 95	and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75,	Rs. 110,	Rs. 120	and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85,	Rs. 120,	Rs. 130	and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—

Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—

We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—

With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.

[illegible]

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT, White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Dœ-skin		
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

LADIES'

	Rs.	a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15	8

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NAME OF
COOKE is as FAMOUS

In the Circus World as that of Irving in the Theatrical Firmament, and the present Representative is in no way inferior to his predecessors.—VIDE *Ceylon Independent.*

COOKE'S CIRCUS,

Recently Arrived in India after a Successful Tour of the Continent, America, and South Africa,

Received on all hands with

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM !

Lady and Gentlemen Riders of Repute,
Lady Acrobats, Lady Gymnasts,
Lady Clowns, Lady Ring Mistresses.

A CLUSTER OF BRILLIANCY !
A GALAXY OF BEAUTY ! !

The Celebrated COOKE FAMILY in their
ACROBATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. GEORGE..............England's Jockey Rider.
MR. HERCULES ....The European Man of Strength.

An entirely new form of entertainment for India.

MISS PAULINE.................The graceful Serpentine Danseuse.
INFANTILE WONDERS ..A host of Merry Clowns and a Combination of Artistes.

Providing one of the Best 2-hours' Entertainment
EVER SEEN IN THE EAST ! ! !

A Peerless Stud of Performing
THOROUGHBREDS and VALUABLE HORSES,
Representing Breeds from all Parts of the World.

THE ONLY TRAINED CAMELS
in the World ! !

A CLEVER YOUNG ELEPHANT :
A Veritable Marvel.

EDUCATED BABOONS,
From the Mountains of Africa.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
(In Bombay),

MONDAY NEXT, 19TH NOVEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TENT.

Landed in Bombay from Europe 3 days ago, will be erected on the OLD CIRCUS SITE, Opposite the Municipal Office.

LEADING FEATURES of COOKE'S SHOW :
"COMFORT," "REFINEMENT,"
"ORDER," "EXCELLENCE."

PRICES FOR THE MILLION :

Dress Circle............Rs. 3 | Carpeted Gallery ..Re. 1
Unreserved Chairs .. .. 2 | Gallery ....As. 8

PLAN at Soundy and Co.

Door Open at 8-15. Overture at 9 P.M.

Carriages should be ordered for 11-15.

SOLE OWNER... ....MR. FRED. COOKE.
MANAGER ....MR. W. A. SANDERS.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Prices on application.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 21.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Aden, upto 12 noon (Local time), on the 3rd December, 1894, for Contract as specified below for 1895-96.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles and Station where required.	Estimated requirement.	Amount of Earnest Money required.	Tender to be received on
At Aden for Government Condensers, or any other purposes.			
CLASS A.	Tons.	Rs.	
Coal, North Country	1,500	750	3rd December, 1894.
Coal, Welsh............................	1,500	750	
For Government Condenser at Perim.			
CLASS B.			
Coal, Welsh............................	50	30	

Chief Commissariat Office, Aden, 3rd November, 1894.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, upto Noon, on SATURDAY, 1st December next, for the Supply of STATIONERY, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities and Description of Stationery required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained, on application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from the Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be Superscribed "Tender for Stationery," and a Deposit of (Rs. 200) two hundred must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. Samples of the Items marked with an Asterisk in the Form, and which are tendered for, must be forwarded in Well-packed and Sealed parcels, with the Name of the Tenderer impressed on them, to the Chief Storekeeper's Office. At the same time as the Tender is submitted to the Agent, such Samples as do not meet with approval will be returned to the Senders by the Company.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 7th November, 1894.

"FEVER MUST GO !"

BY

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

"NOTHING COMES NIGH IT . . . .
A real Blessing, and no mistake.
Invented for Poor Humanity's Sake."

BEWARE FEVER IS NOW RAMPANT !
And no remedy is equal to
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

And to seek after a better Remedy is just as
"To gild refined Gold, to paint the Lily,
To throw a perfume on the Violet,
To Smooth the Ice, or add another hue
Unto the Rainbow, or, by any means,
To seek to improve Squibb's Ague Specific,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

It Produces a charm-like effect in Ague-chill, Malarial, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, Influenza, &c., &c.

Re. 1, of all Chemists.

F. S. Madon & Co., Market, Zooma Musjid. } POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co., BOMBAY. { Madon, Sons & Co., Fort.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund,* at the following rates per pound :—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
The Public..........	„ 16	„ 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made :— One pound tin, 12 annas ; half pound tin, 8 annas ; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER'S "HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied

BY ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of 16 valuable plots of freehold ground, near Jackaria Bunder, in close proximity to four cotton mills, the Jubilee, the Bombay National, the Indo-China, and the China Mills, the plots being divided from the mills by a public road forty feet wide, known as Sewree New Road.

These plots are suitable for building residences for mill managers, engineers, and the like, or chawls for mill hands, 2,500 of whom are daily employed at the four mills. They are also suitable for shops, and will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at 3 p.m., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant. The Auction will be continued at 3 p.m. on each successive Day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been put up.

PARTICULARS OF PLOTS

Plot No.	Area : Square Yards.	Frontage on Public Road, Feet.
1	499	278
2	424	61
3	522	46
4	512	46
5	483	46
6	954	48
7	834	51
8	561	130
9	159	207
10	797	73
11	869	71
12	5,525	240
13	386	82
14	512	82
15	378	82
16	1,323	400

All these plots have a westerly frontage on public road, and if desired will be put up in such lots as will suit buyers.

Any of the plots will be given on lease for 999 years, if so desired, to the highest bidder, with a Covenant for renewal in Perpetuity. The Terms and conditions of lease can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned, or of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the vendor.

For further particulars, plan of plots, and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Owner, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, at the Office of the City of Bombay Mills, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 12, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Menesse and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by Madrasee carpenters, substantial-made almyras and cabinets, &c., the property of a dealer closing his business.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Worlee, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first rate mahogany cottage piano in very good order, especially made for India, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, carriages, and horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. C. LEES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Government Gate Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome mahogany sideboard, fancy table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of H. TRIMMING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 12, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs, ottoman, pier and writing tables, teapoys, single and double door almyras, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, easy, arm and without arm chairs, &c.

1 grand cottage pianoforte, by Rose and Co.

On account of the concerned—

[illegible] white and coloured beads. of Goordial Polceram, of Delhi, ex Gisela—

ZA-GOML-RM-1032-34-3 cases each 100 pieces gold-flowered sarees, 50" by 94½".

On account and at the risk of Rampertab Sukhdial, of Delhi—

V B 1319 3-4—2 cases satin cloth, 30-31 inches.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Motilal Bhugwandass—

B P B 9405, 9463, 9509, 9550, 9571, 9585 } 6 cases each 150 lbs. imitation gold thread.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr Ardaseer Nowrojee—

1 gold open-faced self-winding watch, by Jones.
1 silver self-winding mysterious watch.
1 diamond, weighing 1 carat.

On account and at the risk of Pranjiwan Motilal—

V 63 C—100-104-5 cases white jaconets, per s s. Persia.

On account of the concerned—

L T A A A } 1—2 cases ploughs.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built office brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.
2 sets English-made single harnes.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a splendid grand tricord cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Bluthner, specially made for India, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, child's pony with saddle, revolvers, rifles, bull calf, bussorah and game fowls, pigeons, wooden coal stove, a large collection of choice garden plants, etc., the proprty of Vety-Captain James Mills (whose family is going home).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another Gentleman—

An elegant English-built very light self-driving park victoria.
2 Wenham's patent gas lamps and one bronze lantern.
1 Best English saddle, new, with patent nickle silver stirrups and bits complete.
1 pair thoroughbred black Ritreever dogs, 10 months old.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Seedick Hajee Oosman, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and the following Days, at 9 a.m., each Day, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said Seedick Hajee Oosman, consisting of pieces of cashmere, flannel, cretorine, refined Italian calico, velveteen, silk velvet, plush tapestry, silk and woollen damask corduroy, plain silk satin, satin cloth, dress prints, gauze and cricket flannel, woollen shawls, blankets railway rugs, toilet covers, window curtains, grenadine, wool, satin, linen, damask, napkins, duck, muslin cases, tapes, buttons, tassels, steel trunks, carpets, and borders, Italian figures, iron safe, looking-glasses, glass-door cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all classes of buyers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts, McKenzie and others, also crockery and glassware, a rich-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, and a collection of garden plants, &c., the property of A. CRAIGIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 2 CASES DYED SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, and by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramanund Jugun Nath, Cawnpore.—

D D R N J N S Co } 2-3—2 cases 119 pieces dyed shirtings, 32 inches, 40 yards.

SALE OF 30 CASES OF PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ram Kishon Sree Narain, Cawnpore—

D S D P } 1260-64—5 cases 306 pieces Red Black and yellow single border prints, 33½-33 inches 52 yards.
1284-87—4 cases 240 pieces „ „
1436-40—5 „ 263 „ „ „
1346-48—3 „ 180 „ red and yellow prints, 24-25 inches 52 yards.
1397-99—3 cases 180 pieces, red green and yellow double border prints, 34 inches 52 yards.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Nainsookdass Ghansamdass, Cawnpore.

D S D P } 1434-38—5 cases 300 pieces red and yellow prints, 24-5 inches, 52 yards.
1354-58—5 cases 274 pieces red and yellow prints, 24-5 inches 52 yards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 12, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette,*

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THIS Company has for SALE about 5,000 Tons of Double Headed OLD IRON RAILS.

Particulars relating to the same, and Forms of Tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company, and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1895.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

Miss Ali Abdullah will also endeavour during the approaching Sonapore Race Meeting, to Beat the present record or 100 miles on Horseback.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen ; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place commencing from the 3rd December, 1894, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnawar Station of the Southern Mahratha Railway.

2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for Sale is as follows :—

TEAK, 5,834 tons, of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD, 864 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD, 1,160 tons.

3. The Timber will be arranged in Lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the Purchase Money must be paid at the time of Sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of Sale.

W. A. TALBOT,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 16th October, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.

1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Nagapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.

Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of the above Consignments or for any Part of them.

Separate Rates should be quoted for Freight only ; Also for Freight, including Loading and Unloading at the respective Ports.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of December next.

HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 30th November, 1894, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1895.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and Conditions under which the Contract will be let, is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed [illegible]

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1st November, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE : £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible], High Holborn, LONDON.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............. £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS.............. The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .... }
HONGKONG ...... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ...... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO .... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months.................. 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India..............................Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody ...... ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India .... ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STEVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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COLOMBO.
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
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SINGAPORE.
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort,

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,406,405.

ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLI.

SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Grattan Geary's ; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters.

Apply to

JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay

SELLING OFF ! SELLING OFF ! !

TO make room for NEW GOODS—Fancy Leather Goods, Ladies' Hand Bags, Wood Writing Desks, and Jewel Cases, &c., &c., at greatly REDUCED PRICES. An Inspection is Solicited by

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

November 5, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
	Each			Each	
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3	4	7 feet by 9 feet	7	0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	4	6	7 „ „ 10 „	8	0
6 „ „ 6 „	4	0	7 „ „ 12 „	9	8
6 „ „ 8 „	5	6	7 „ „ 14 „	11	0
6 „ „ 9 „	6	0	7 „ „ 18 „	14	0
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4	8	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6	4
6½ „ „ 8 „	6	0	7½ „ „ 10 „	8	8
6½ „ „ 9 „	6	12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10	4
6½ „ „ 10 „	7	8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12	0
6½ „ „ 12 „	9	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	15	8
6¾ „ „ 6¾ „	4	14	8 „ „ 8 „	7	8
6¾ „ „ 8 „	6	0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	7	4
6¾ „ „ 9 „	6	12	8½ „ „ 10 „	8	14
6¾ „ „ 10 „	7	8	8½ „ „ 16 „	14	2
6¾ „ „ 12 „	9	0	8½ „ „ 20 „	17	12
6¾ „ „ 18 „	13	8	8½ „ „ 24 „	21	4
6¾ „ „ 20 „	15	0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	8	0
6¾ „ „ 24 „	18	0	9 „ „ 9 „	9	8
7 „ „ 7 „	5	8	10 „ „ 3½ „	4	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
	Each			Each.	
5 feet by 5 feet,	2	2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6	0
5 „ „ 6 „	2	8	7 „ „ 7 „	4	2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3	2	7 „ „ 9 „	5	4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2	9	7 „ „ 10 „	6	0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3	8	7 „ „ 12 „	7	4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5	3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4	8
6 „ „ 6 „	3	0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5	10
6 „ „ 7 „	3	8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6	9
6 „ „ 8 „	4	0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7	8
6 „ „ 9 „	4	8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9	6
6 „ „ 10 „	5	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11	4
6 „ „ 11 „	5	8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs.	as.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	as.
	Per dozen.			Per dozen.	
19 inches square, ...	4	6	18 inches square, ...	3	[illegible]
20 „ „ ...	4	8	20 „ „ ...	3 3	12 14
22 „ „ ...	5	4	22 „ „ ...	4	6
24 „ „ ...	5	8	24 „ „ ...	4	12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
	Per dozen.			Per dozen.	
28 by 28 inches......	5	10	32 by 72 inches......	16	0
24 by 36 „	6	4	34 by 34 „	8	0
32 by 32 „	7	0	34 by 45 „	10	8
32 by 45 „	10	0	34 by 54 „	12	8
32 by 54 „	12	0	34 by 72 „	17	0

Second Quality.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
	Per dozen.			Per dozen.	
32 by 32 inches......	6	0	32 by 54 inches......	10	
32 by 45 „	8	0	34 by 34 „	6	

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs.	a.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	a.
	Per dozen.			Per dozen.	
28 by 36 inches......	6	0	28 by 36 inches......	6	8
34 by 34 „	7	0	34 by 34 „	7	8
34 by 45 „	9	8	34 by 45 „	10	0
34 by 54 „	11	0	34 by 54 „	11	8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
	Per dozen.			Per dozen.	
22 by 36 inches, soft	3	4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3	8
27 by 36 „ stout	4	8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3	12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4	8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7	8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each..........	5	0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each..........	8	0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6	0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each..........	9	12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS, AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 19 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10. p.c.	166 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,120
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	141½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	370
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25 125	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	463
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	200 200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,040

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	535
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	715
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	710xd
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	540
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,055xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,255
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	135
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	935xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	730xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	960xd
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	2,750
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	305
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,807½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	146½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	615
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	115
Back Bay Baths	580	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	115
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,300
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	253
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	12½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,900	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	1250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	1	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-12	
Gold Leaf	"	28-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8	
Sovereigns	"	13-2	
Do. Drazons	"	18-0	
Silver 7	"	93-12	
Do. 17½	"	94	
Carolas	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Matriculation Examination commences.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naderi entered, and the steamers Kola and Brahmani left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra entered, and the steamer Shanghai left the dock on Saturday.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.—This circus opened in Poona last night with a big house, the audience being delighted with the show.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Nyanja, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day, the 12th instant.

ARRIVAL.—The Nawab of Sachin, accompanied by a few followers, arrived here on Saturday morning from his capital, and is staying at Gamdavi Road.

THE KANE MEMORIAL FUND.—The name of Mr. Raghoonath Mackund was omitted from the committee appointed at the public meeting, held on 5th instant, to devise measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. C. E. Kane in Bandora.

THESPIAN CLUB.—We are requested to state that a dramatic performance will be given by the Thespian Club, on Thursday, the 20th December, at which H. E. the Governor has signified his intention of being present. The pieces selected for representation on this occasion are: a one-act play, by Jerome K. Jerome, entitled "Barbara," and the musical comedy by Cecil Day, "A Pantomime Rehearsal."

A LAD SERIOUSLY BURNT.—A Mahomedan lad, named Fateh Mahomed, aged five years, residing with his parents, at Kammatipura, was, on Friday evening, playing near a naked kerosine oil lamp, in the room, when his clothes accidentally caught fire, and before the mother of the boy could extinguish the flames he was seriously burnt about the stomach. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

THEFT AT GUZAREE STREET.—Andoo Ranoo, a coal-labourer, residing in a chawl, at Guzaree Bazaar, Parel Road, has reported to the police that, on the morning of the 5th instant, he put a padlock on the door, and went to work. On his return in the evening, he found a back window pushed open, and Rs. 50 in cash stolen from a box, which was also broken open. Out of the stolen money, Rs. 26-10 belonged to complainant, the rest being the property of two other tenants.

THEFT AT KEEKA STREET.—Jaichund Panachund, a servant, employed in a cloth shop at the market, and residing on the third floor of a house, at Keeka Street, has reported to the police that, during the absence of his wife for about fifteen minutes, on Friday afternoon, his room was broken into by wrenching the lock off the door, and ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 862, were stolen from a wooden box, which was also forced open. Two men have been arrested by the police on suspicion, and inquiries are being made.

CHARGE OF USING A FALSE PROPERTY MARK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. S. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Dr. Hormusji L. Batliwalla, maker and proprietor of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture, again charged Messrs. H. A. Rose and Co., under Sections 481 and 482 of the Indian Penal Code, with using a false property mark and selling goods bearing the same. Mr. Kaikhusro E. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji Jehangir, barrister-at-law, represented the defendants. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 o'clock this evening:—

March	La Rose	Stella.
Reminiscences of R. Wagner	Tannhauser	Hamm.
Valse	Braganza	Godfrey.
Little Flatterer	Solonpiece	Eilenberg.
Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Galop from	Orpheus	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30:—

Grand March	The Fire Brigade	D'Ace.
Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddle.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Cavatina	Polinto (I Martiri)	Donizetti.
Galop	Sans Facon	Hitz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.—Maka Giga, a Bania, residing at Duncan Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by a woman, named Gunga. Complainant had been in the keeping of accused for the last seven years, but he left her about a month ago, and lived in a separate house. The woman then made a false complaint that accused one night came to her house, and having assaulted her, stole Rs. 3. The magistrate, finding the charge to be vexatious, acquitted the accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 25, which, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the man as compensation.

ALLEGED UNFAITHFULNESS OF A WIFE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Moses Abraham, a Beni-Israel, appeared to answer a charge of adultery preferred against him by another Beni-Israel, named Reuben David. Mr. Sakherdandy, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. L. J. D'Lima defended. The complainant, stated that he was a carpenter and resided with his family in a room of a house near the Doongree Bazaar. Defendant lived in the same house but in a separate room. On returning home from his work in the afternoon of the 2nd instant, the complainant found the door of his room fastened from inside and on his forcing it open, he found his wife and defendant together. A large number of Beni-Israel were present in the court, to hear the case, which was adjourned for further hearing.

DEATH OF MR. RUSTOM ZABOOLEE.—The death is announced of Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Surti, which took place at Neemuch, on Saturday morning last. He was a shrewd man of business and at one time had amassed a fortune. He visited England three times, and for sometime held the honourable post of teacher of Oriental Languages in the London University. The deceased sustained heavy losses during the "share mania" time, and had to close the business of his firm in England, and return to Bombay. He then accepted employment in the Water Works Department of the Bombay Municipality. Four years ago he retired on pension, and had been leading a quiet life with the members of his family at Neemuch, where he died on Saturday. The deceased had written and published many Gujerati poems under the pseudonym of Rustom Zaboolee, by which he was generally known. He was a Freemason of old standing.

ONE MONTH FOR A METAL WATCH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ganga, a woman, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a metal watch, valued at Rs.10, belonging to Shunker Ramji, residing at Khetwady. On Friday morning, complainant left his room to go to a privy while accused was sweeping the floor outside. On returning to the room in about half-an-hour, complainant could not find his metal watch, which he had left hanging on a nail. He questioned the accused woman, who denied all knowledge of it. A report was made to the police, who arrested accused, and the watch was recovered from the fire-place in her room. The accused, in her defence, said that a *sadhu* (hermit), who was a fellow-lodger in her house, had stolen the watch, and concealed it in the fire-place. She pointed out the place to the police. The magistrate sentenced her to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of October, 1894. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

Rs. 100 Prizes.			As.	Nos.
Green	Line	Down	1½	C745248
Do.	"	Up	½	C559700
Rs. 10 Prizes.			**As.**	**Nos.**
Green	Line	Down	2	C561587
Special	"	Up	2	C261144
Yellow	"	Down	2	C518700
Special	"	"	2	C649621
Blue	"	"	1½	C356701
Lavender	"	Up	1½	C278900
Red	"	Down	1½	C117602
Special	"	"	1	M387696
Brown	"	"	1	A142085
Special	"	Up	1	J490727
Do.	"	Down	1	M414036
G. R. Extension		"	½	A029503
Brown	Line	"	½	C425500
G. R. Extension		Up	½	A033301
Green	Line	"	½	C552279

THROWING BOILING GHEE ON A FELLOW SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Nanka Kana a Purdesee, aged thirty years, employed in the service of a native confectioner, named Gungaram, at Falkland Road, was charged at the instance of Inspector Holdway before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt by means of a heated substance, in that he threw a quantity of boiling ghee, on the person of a fellow-servant, named Ramnarayan Nersaji, causing severe burns on the back, left shoulder, and other parts of the body. Complainant and accused, who were fellow-servants, had some ill-feeling. About half-past seven o'clock, on Saturday morning, a dispute arose in consequence of complainant having placed a vessel in some clean water and the parties abused each other. In the heat of the altercation, accused lifted up an iron ladle, and threw a quantity of boiling ghee from a pan on Ramnarayan, severely scalding him on the chest, back, and left shoulder, necessitating his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The magistrate sentenced Nanka to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Kazee Street, regarding the death of Yemnabai, an old Mahomedan woman, aged sixty years, the wife of one Abdul Kareem, a dyer, residing at that locality. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the last four or five days. About 10 o'clock, on Friday night, the deceased went to sleep in the room, while her husband and son slept outside in the verandah. About an hour afterwards the husband was aroused by hearing the deceased screaming, and on going into the room, he saw that she was extensively burnt all over her chest and left arm. She said that while she was returning from the privy with a naked kerosine-oil lamp in her hand, she fainted and fell down, and her pyran catching fire she was burnt. The husband immediately got some native medicine and applied it to the burns. On the following evening the breathing of the deceased became heavy. Dr. Esmal Janmahomed was summoned, and he prescribed for her but she never rallied, and died at about 8 o'clock in the evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

A WARRANT WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ruttonshaw Kershasp Dadachanji, pleader, appeared on behalf of Vadilal Jethalal, and stated that the man who was arrested under a warrant and brought to Bombay from Panwel at the instance of his client had given satisfactory explanations, and complainant was, therefore, desirous of being permitted to withdraw the charge. Accused Harilal Sakulchand was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation as a servant in respect of Rs. 600. The magistrate was surprised to hear such an application as in the information complainant had charged the accused with criminal breach of trust. The accused was a servant of the complainant, and he continued to give the signature and receive money even after his dismissal. The magistrate believed that no explanation was possible. Mr. Dadachanji protested that they had perfect *bona fides* to justify the application. The magistrate strongly advised complainant to be careful in future, as he was of opinion that the process of the court had been abused. The court virtually granted permission to withdraw the charge.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Virji Thakersey was brought up from Calcutta and charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 6,000. In January last a warrant was issued against the accused on the information of his master Abdulla Haji Dawood, but he was not arrested until last week. Abdulla Haji Dawood stated in his information that he was a merchant and sole agent to Maneckji Petit Spinning and Weaving Company and several other mills. He was selling the produce of the mills. Every month he had to collect about a lakh to 1½ lakh of rupees, and to assist him in his work of collecting money he had employed several mehtas, including accused. Complainant's suspicion were aroused in December last. Accused pretended illness and absented himself, finally disappearing from Bombay altogether. On the books being examined, it was found that Thakersey had signed receipts of payment of certain sums, but the money was not accounted for. The complainant had strong reasons to suspect that the accused had in a similar manner misappropriated large sums amounting to Rs. 50,000. The case was remanded until the 14th instant.

A HIRED ASSAILANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Esmail Noormahomed, a Mahomedan of disreputable character, and Luximon Babaji, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the former, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Lulloo Moolji, a head jobber and carding master, employed in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, and residing at Arthur Road, and the latter of abetment of that offence. Mr. D'Lima appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Sakherdanday defended. In consequence of some ill-feeling existing between complainant and some other hands in the mill, the first accused Esmail was hired to assault him. On the morning of the 18th October, about half-past 5 o'clock, complainant was going to his mill, when, it was alleged, the second accused pointed him out to the first accused, who struck complainant twice with an iron chain on the head, inflicting wounds, which bled profusely. An alarm being raised, Babaji effected his escape, but Ismail was arrested. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and had his wounds dressed. The first accused in defence, said that he was drunk at the time, and did not know what happened. He had been in jail before. The second accused said that he was not there at the time. The magistrate convicted the first accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the second man was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

CAPTURE OF HOUSE-BREAKERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Favel placed Ramjan Ahmed, a weaver, resident of Amrolee, at present residing at Nishanpada, Rajaballi Haji, a native of Cutch Mandvie, now residing at Doongree, and Haji Allana, the father of the second accused, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first two accused being charged with house-breaking and committing theft of currency notes, a gold watch and chain and a gold locket, of the aggregate value of Rs. 677-14, the property of Ebram Nanjee, residing at Nishanpada, and the third accused with receiving and disposing of the stolen property. It appears that during the night of the 18th ultimo the first two accused, in company with a third man, named Jeokar Mooljee, who is still at large, entered complainant's house through an open window, and made off with a jacket, in the pocket of of which were a number of currency notes, a gold watch and chain and a locket. On the following morning complainant reported the loss to the police, and about six days ago, in consequence of certain information, Constable Favel arrested the first accused, Ramjan, in a liquor-shop at the Two Tanks. Ramjan made statements which led to the arrest of the second and third accused, and the recovery of the watch, chain, locket, a number of new clothes, and a portion of the cash from the latter man. The magistrate remanded the case till Tuesday, to enable the police to arrest one of the offenders, who is still at large, and to trace the remaining portion of the property.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT TO NOTED BURGLARS.—At the instance of Inspector George, two notorious burglars, named Abdul Karim and Mirali Alla-u-deen, were on Saturday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with house-breaking and committing theft of silk and satin wearing apparel, a rosary, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 200, belonging to one Haji Abdul Rahim, at present resident at Lahore. About three months ago complainant, who was then residing in a house at Nishanpada, in Bombay, locked the door of his room and having given the key in charge of his father-in-law, Allam Ismail, who was residing in the next house left for Lahore. During the complainant's absence, the father-in-law occasionally used to open the room of his son-in-law, to see that all was right and did so as about twenty day ago, when to his surprise found the boxes in great disorder and a number of pieces of wearing apparel strewn about the floor. He informed the police and also sent a telegram to his son-in-law at Lahore, but owing to illness, he could not come. A few days ago, while the police were making inquiries into the matter, the first accused was arrested in the act of disposing of some of the clothes at Chore Bazaar, and on the statement made by him the second accused was also taken into custody, and the property was recovered from five or six persons to whom it had been sold by the accused. The property was subsequently identified by Allam as that of his son-in-law. Both accused who had been in jail four times before, were convicted and sentenced to three years' and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY AND AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, on Saturday, at the registered office, Dalal Street, in order to confirm certain resolutions, which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting, held on the 26th ultimo. Mr. Dyabhoy Tapidas presided. The following resolutions were duly confirmed:—That the person or persons constituting the firm of Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co. shall be the agents of the company in the place and stead of the firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co. for the remainder of the period of 25 years, from the 5th day of November, 1890, in terms of an agreement to be entered into between them and the company, which shall be as nearly as possible similar in every respect to the agreement, form of which is annexed to the company's articles of association, and this meeting is of opinion that the above arrangement will be for the benefit and advantage of the company. That in consideration of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co., the present agents, having agreed to the transfer of the agency of the company, and in consideration of the loss of their appointment as agents of the company, they be granted by the company a bonus or sum of Rs. 2,000 as compensation, which is to be paid to and received by them on their executing a full receipt and an indemnity in favour of the company against all claims on the part of themselves and their representatives in respect of the loss of the agency for any matter whatsoever connected therewith. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE MAHALUXMEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the company's mill premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandavie, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—Your directors beg to lay before you the fourteenth annual report on the working of the Mahaluxmee Mills together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Your directors regret to have to say that, owing to the closure of the mints and the consequent depression which prevailed for a considerable length of time, the operations of the mill for the year under review, have resulted in a loss of Rs. 5,936-9-11, after deducting Rs. 11,815-0-9, the balance of last year's profit and loss account. But they are glad to inform you that, in view of the said loss, the agents have generously forgone Rs. 6,000 out of one-third commission, amounting to Rs. 13,586-10-8, to which they are entitled, for which they deserve the thanks of the shareholders. It will be seen from the balance-sheet that, after taking into account the sum foregone by the agents, there is a small balance of Rs. 63-6-1, to the credit of profit and loss account. The mill buildings and machinery, together with the cotton, yarns and stores, have been insured for Rs. 9,87,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdass, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Owing to the death of both the auditors appointed at the last general meeting, the directors had to nominate Messrs. Shantaram Bhikoba and Harjeevan Soonderdas to audit the accounts in place of the deceased. This nomination your directors trust will meet your approval. You will have to appoint two auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the above report and the audited balance-sheet, were unanimously adopted. Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, who retired by rotation in accordance with clause 87 of the articles of association, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Shantaram Bhikoba and Harjeevan Soonderdas were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, whether the accounts be audited half-yearly or yearly.

After the usual business of the meeting was over, the chairman proposed "that the directors be authorised to put in the mill from 200 to 300 looms, as they may think best, for the purpose of manufacturing cloth, and that they are further authorized to raise money for the purpose and for other outlay on the existing machinery, and mortgage the mill property as they may consider most advisable in the interest of the company." The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

CHEAP RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR POOR PARSEES.

ANOTHER building erected at the expense of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., on the plot of ground, near the Falkland Road railway bridge, selected for cheap residential quarters for poor Parsees, was opened yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the two Parsee baronets and a large and influential assembly of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, for whose accommodation an extensive *marquee* had been raised in an open space immediately to the north of the new overbridge, now nearly completed. This is the seventh building erected on the estate, six others having been built at the expense of benevolent Parsee gentlemen. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., having taken the chair, Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharocha opened the proceedings with prayer.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the honorary secretary of the fund, who has been the moving spirit of the project since its commencement, read a report connected with the six buildings already in use. They had been let at nominal rents to Parsees of very moderate means. Numberless applications were from time to time received for occupation of residences on the estate, and these were dealt with by a committee of experienced gentlemen. The first block of buildings was from the charitable contributions made by Parsees for the purpose; the second by the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Bode; the third by Mr. Eduljee Furdoonjee Allbless; the fourth by the late Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla; the fifth in memory of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit; the sixth by Bai Awabai Cowasjee Bejonjee Karani; and the seventh was that opened yesterday at the expense of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. From funds collected by the committee from different sources, they intended to commence the erection of the eighth building within a month or two. The committee expressed their satisfaction at the benefits derived by the tenants from the excellent sanitary arrangements and conveniences provided on the estate, which considering the nominal rents could not possibly be obtained elsewhere. It was a noteworthy fact that, in the course of eight years, the deaths of only two children had taken place on the estate. The committee were happy to announce that, since the publication of their report till the end of 1892, a total contribution of Rs. 24,723 had been received by them from benevolent Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The report referred in highly eulogistic terms to the benefit the estate had derived from Sir Dinshaw Petit's family and his son Mr. Framjee. The new building, it was stated, would afford accommodation for seven families. Mr. Murzban announced amidst cheers that Sir Dinshaw's sons and daughters, imitating the laudable example of the worthy Baronet, had expressed their intention to contribute a sum of Rs. 43,000 for the erection of three more buildings on the estate. The report tendered thanks to the contractor of the building, Mr. Fakirjee Dinshaw, to Sir Jamsetjee for the interest he uniformly took in the usefulness of the estate, &c.

Some young Parsee ladies sang a hymn, after which the chairman opened the new building with a silver key handed to him by the honorary secretary. After another song sung by the young ladies, the chairman addressed the meeting, eulogizing the benefactions that had been made for the estate. On the motion of Mr. H. M. Chiobgar, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, thanks were voted to the managing committee, and especially the honorary secretary, who had been the life and soul of the movement. Another speaker recommended that a statue of Mr. Murzban should be erected on the estate, and yet another wished that Mr. Murzban might live long enough to supervise the erection of fifty more buildings there. Mr. K. R. Cama proposed thanks to the chairman for the warm interest he took in the success of the estate: and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, the whole assembly standing.

NEWS has just been received in London that a somewhat alarming incident occurred, on Sept. 4, to Capt. C. T. Holland, son of Lord Knutsford, who is now serving with the Government at Lagos, West Africa. It seems that Capt. Holland narrowly escaped arrest and possible injury at the hands of an unidentified party of Ibadans. Prompt steps were taken for the apprehension of the offenders.

THE Duchess of York has consented to become patroness of the United Kingdom Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. At the committee meeting, on Oct. 19, £100 was voted in grants-in-aid to ladies studying medicine. Among those present were Lady Grant-Duff, Lady Lyall, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., and Sir Alexander Wilson. Lady Dufferin has become hon. secretary of the branch, and all subscriptions should be sent to her, or to Miss Edith Heather Bigg, 14, Radnor-place, who is assisting her in the work.

THE FIGHT AT WANO.

FULLER DETAILS.

KAJURI KUCH, November 7.

Camp Wano, November 6.—The details of the fight of the 3rd November are as follows:—At 4 a. m. all the troops were called in and warned, being ordered to be down in their tents, wearing accoutrements. Guards, piquets, etc., had been strengthened the night before, owing to the report of an intended attack by the Mullah Powindah and his followers being partly confirmed. No sound was heard till 5-15 a. m. The camp faces north, and the Gurkhas lay on the west flank with one and a half companies in piquets and supports, three-quarters of one company guarding the hospital, one and a quarter companies at a detached post guarding a dangerous nullah and the main approach on the east of the camp. The remaining four and a half companies were in their lines. At 5-15 the picquet on the north-west front heard crowds advancing, and immediately doubled back on their supports. As they did so three signal shots were fired consecutively by the enemy, and the first rush of from 800 to 1,000 Ghazis started, amid a terrific discharge of drearms, the beating of drums, and wild yells and shrieks. They reached the Gurkhas' west flank in less then three minutes, having covered over six hundred yards, giving no time to the Gurkhas to reach their alarm posts. The men fought their way out of the tents hand to hand, and eventually reached their appointed places. It was in this melee in the darkness that so many were killed and wounded. B. and E. companies detailed for the reserve formed into a rallying square, and being surrounded on all sides fought magnificently, inflicting terrible loss on the enemy, whose main charge they succeeded in breaking through. A few succeeded in getting into camp where they came dancing and yelling and waving swords down the main street, but were soon shot down. F. Company, and Battalion 1st Gurkhas, attached to the 1st Battalion, had in the meantime reached the alarm post to the north-west of the camp behind the breastwork, and they checked the advance of the crowds of fanatics down the nullah running along the front of the camp. A company of the 1st Gurkhas formed up in an extended line on the front face of the camp, and materially assisted by a flanking fire to check the rush.

A very few minutes later, and almost simultaneously, a second attack was delivered on the direct west flank of the camp, being met by the left supports to the piquets, 12 men of G. Company 1st Gurkhas, who had just reached their alarm post, and 10 rifles of the regimental police, in all less than 50 men. These split this charge into two, the right portion of which swept down past the rear of the camp, here protected by a precipice. The left half passed between the two companies of Gurkhas fighting in the centre of the camp and the above named 50 men, and backed their way through the transport lines and the followers of the Gurkhas into the centre of the camp, from whence they were driven out by charging bodies of the 20th Punjab Infantry and 3rd Sikhs. Individual Gurkhas trying to reach their alarm posts killed over 20 Ghazis *en route*. The right portion of the second attack tried to rush the guards in the rear of the camp, but being met by heavy fire and strong opposition only a stray few succeeded in entering the camp, the remainder going down the nullah in rear of the camp, trying to find a favourable point to effect an entry. The opposition being too continuous, they retired over the neighbouring hills. Immediately the second rush was broken, Colonel Meiklejohn and Lieutenant Thompson, with 2 companies of the 20th Punjab Infantry advanced up through the camp in extended order, bayonetting all the Ghazis they met *en route* without firing any shots; and with one company of the 3rd Sikhs, under Lieutenant Finnis, they jioned the Gurkhas and formed a line covering the left flank of the camp. In this advance Lieutenant Thompson was shot in the right arm. When the line was formed a third attack took place, evidently in two distinct attempts, but both failed to get within 50 yards of the line. During all this time the front was threatened by crowds of men, but the heavy firing and star shell prevented them from charging home. A smaller number of the enemy fired into the east of the camp, but after the third rush in, the dim and most welcome light of breaking day began to show up the camp and adjacent ground. The enemy then retreated. All the attacks were delivered during the great darkness which precedes the dawn, and it was impossible to tell [illegible] from foe at ten paces. The enemy had sufficient numbers to threaten the whole of the front and east, and to attack the west flank in three distinct and intact bodies of about 800 each, thus preventing the troops being withdrawn in any numbers from the east to reinforce the west.

Captain Lang and Lieutenant and Adjutant Angelo were wounded, and Jemadar-Adjutant Kharak Singh Nagarkoti was killed in the fight in the centre of the Gurkhas' camp. Lieutenant Herbert was wounded with F Company towards the end of the fight. Subadar Padam Singh Rana was killed in the fight which took place with the 50 men forming the left support to the piquets, all doing duty in the most gallant style. Major Robinson, Commanding, also had a most narrow escape. Surgeon-Major Haig, 1st Punjab Cavalry, had his right arm severely slashed by the sudden attack of a few Ghazis. Lieutenant Hornby, Orderly Officer, while gallantly conveying messages through the Ghazis in the camp received four sword cuts. Lieutenant Macaulay, R. E., was cut down when gallantly advancing to the front. He was outnumbered, but killed two of his assailants before succumbing. The staff officers conveyed messages under the hottest fire, and the medical officers attended to the wounded in the thickest of the fight, and by their promptness undoubtedly saved many lives. No kind of panic was visible anywhere, all the troops behaving admirably.

As soon as one could see twenty yards General Turner ordered Major O'Mealy, with a squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to cut off the enemy's retreat. The squadron started in a few seconds, and overtaking several hundreds of the enemy, cut them down on all sides. No praise is too great for this gallant pursuit by three officers and a handful of men. The cavalry were followed immediately by the 3rd Sikhs, the 20th Punjab Infantry, and 4 guns of No. 3 Punjab Mountain Battery, to whom Captain Hunter Weston's Sappers did escort. The pursuing force followed the enemy for 9 miles, punishing them severely. One company of Gurkhas also pursued. This is said to be, by experienced officers, one of the finest defences and pursuits on the frontier for many years. No praise is sufficient for General Turner's admirable arrangements, his staff's excellent work, and the heroic conduct of all the officers and men. The enemy were so severely handled that, in spite of receiving reinforcements of two thousand in the Khaisara Valley, they dispersed to their homes, leaving over 500 killed and wounded. All our wounded officers and men are doing very well, thanks to the admirable medical arrangements.

TANK, November 7th.

The Jhandola force is entrenched within an improvised breastwork of brushwood and stones. There was a night alarm to test the troops two nights ago, when all turned out most creditably. A very slight case of small-pox, which is improving daily, is the only exception to the general good health which prevails. Heliographic communication has been established for two days with Tank.—*Pioneer*.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—November 8.

The following information from a private source has been received from General Turner's camp. Wano is a plain 12 miles by 10, at a height of 4,400 feet. The northern portion is uninhabited and covered with stones, and there is very little water. The camp was pitched on the north-east of the plain, with its front towards the north. Immediately in front was a wide dry nullah, and the plain was interspersed with nullahs. The rear rested on the nullah from which came the water supply. The outsides of the flanks were level plains. Kaisara, where the Waziris assembled, is some 15 miles north-east of the camp. On the 31st October and 2nd November reconnaissances in force were carried out to the north, and shots were exchanged. The 3rd Sikhs were on the right or east of the camp. This point was considered the most likely to be attacked, and was partially defended. Nothing towards this end was done on the left, where the 1st Gurkhas were placed. Fires had been seen on the hills on the nights of the 1st and 2nd. At 5-30 a.m. on the 3rd the whole camp was roused by heavy firing and mad yells in the direction of the Gurkha camp. The Mahsuds had collected in the nullahs, and disregarding the piquets, came on the camp with a magnificent rush, swords in hand, without firing. One piquet was eventually annihilated. The Gurkhas, though dressed, had not time to get out of their tents. They never flinched, but without any formation, in small parties, with the greatest gallantry and determination cleared their camp. A few fanatics reached the head-quarter camp, which was number six from the left. All the troops were heavily fired upon, but there was no confusion, and little wild firing. There was no panic even among the followers. In the darkness no one could tell friends from foe. Lieutenant Hornby was taking a message to the Gurkhas when he was wounded. He had a narrow escape of his life. Three Waziris were pursuing a transport driver, when he interposed, and was cut over with one wound on the head and four on the body. The enemy took his sword and revolver and left him for dead, but he quickly picked himself up. The guns fired some star shell, but without much advantage. At six o'clock day broke, and the cavalry were ordered out in pursuit. Many horses had been cut loose, and 15 galloped out of camp and have been lost. Sixty-three sabres got out, and pursuing for 7 miles cut up about 100, and thoroughly broke up the enemy. Lieutenant Ballantyne was sent into the lines to look after the horses. He shot three Ghazis, and afterwards greatly distinguished himself in the pursuit. He, Major O'Mealy and Captain Chaldecott, all of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, accounted for eleven with their sabres. One sowar was shot and three were unhorsed in the nullahs. These three men all lost their horses. The cavalry charged through and through the crowds of flying Waziris. The infantry followed on as quickly as possible, following the trial of the dead and wounded left by the trial cavalry, and they got about 25. The Infantry pursued for ten miles. The enemy have lost at a low estimate 500 killed and wounded; but they have looted 34 rifles, a box of rupees from the Commissiart, and 18 horses, besides occassioning very severe losses to our troops.

On the night of the 4th mounted men and a good many footmen were heard round the camp. They were fired on, and three bodies and one cavalry horse were found next morning. General Turner's forethought in ordering the troops to sleep ready dressed deserves high commendation. If the men had not been ready our losses would have been much more severe. The rapidity with which the little Gurkhas cleared their camp is described as extraordinary.

KAJURI KACH, November 8th.

Camp Wano, 7th November.—Nothing further has happened here. A few badmashes were creeping round the camp last night. All the wounded officers and men and animals, are doing very well. A convoy of 600 camels is expected to-morrow from Kajuri Kach.

Rumours state that the Border Regiment and 2 guns of No. 8 Bengal M. B. will arrive here shortly, when the whole force will remain concentrated here, watching events. The general health is excellent, though the nights are very much colder.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE orders for Lieutenant S. C. Babington, Royal Engineers, to proceed to India are cancelled.

On restoration from half-pay, Lieutenant A. R. Dick, Staff Corps, is attached to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN HORROCKS, Army Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the Cantonment General Hospital, Bareilly.

CAPTAIN LEONARD GORDON, King's Own Scottish Borderers, will be attached to the staff of the Colonel on the Staff during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Rawalpindi.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant E. A. Williams, 18th Hussars, to 8th April next; Lieutenant P. S. Mathews, Norfolk Regiment, to 4th January next; Captain A. Caulfield, Border Regiment, to 31st proximo.

THE undermentioned are granted leave out of India:—Major H. N. McRae, 45th Sikhs; Lieutenant D. C. Young, 1-4 Gurkhas; Captain G. R. Brown, 1-4 Gurkhas; for 12 months; Captain J Oswald, 16th Lancers, for 11 months; Lieutenant A. S. Begbie, 16th Bengal Infantry, for 6 months.

ON the departure of Surgeon-Major G. E. E. Burroughs, I. M. S., on eight months' leave on medical certificate, Surgeon-Major P. J. Damania, I. M. S., in medical charge 22nd Bombay Infantry, will assume medical charge temporarily of the 21st Bombay Infantry, in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, I. M S.

THE undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani at the last examinations: Major Hickson, Royal Engineers; Major Macdonald, Hampshire Regiment; Major Cowan, Royal Artillery; Captains Channer, Essex Regiment; Elles, Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Dallas 16th Lancers; Lieutenants Perrott, Nairne, Stewart, and Kennedy, Royal Artillery; Grimley, 12th Bengal Infantry; Robinson, 33rd Punjab Infantry; Bell, 38 Dogras; French, 2-3rd Gurkhas; Browne, 6th Punjab Infantry; Thomas, Devonshire Regiment; Stewart, 39th Gharwalis; Bowring, 2nd Punjab Infantry; and Hogg, 9th Gurkhas.

THE following postings are ordered; To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenants G. B. Moule, Bedfordshire Regiment; M. C. Nangle, Somersetshire Light Infantry; O. De L. Williams and M. H. L. Gale, Welsh Fusiliers; T. R. C. Price, West Kent Regiment; L. L. Farmer, Royal Irish Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenants H. H. G. Hysslop, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; D. C. E. Grose, Derbyshire Regiment; T. F. Murray, Highland Light Infantry; E. P. Doig and W. S. Ollivant, Seaforth Highlanders; R. K. Walsh, Scots Fusiliers; H. A. S. Cridge, C. de J. Luxmoore and L. J. Lipsett, Royal Irish Regiment; E. S. D'E. Coke, and A. M. Brooke, Scottish Borderers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	1	4	...	25	32
B "	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	13
C "	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	10
D "	...	1	...	..	5	...	28	34
E "	...	..	2	1	4	...	26	33
F "	...	1	1	..	2	...	27	31
G "	...	1	1	..	3	1	25	31
H " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	12
I " Cadets.	...	1	...	...	2	..	48	51
K " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L "	...	...	1	...	3	...	62	66
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	..	...	4	7
Staff and Band	—	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	1	6	7	4	28	3	301	350

The following officers were on parade, *viz.*:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C.; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), J. P. Bird, E. F. Nicholson, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, and T. A. Savage; Lieutenants T. M. English, F. W. English, D. J. Sharp, R. G. Snell, and C. C. James; 2nd Lieutenant H. C. Roe; and Lieutenant R. A. A. Jenkins (attached).

INDIAN CROPS PROSPECTS.

MADRAS.

The early Gingelly Crop of 1894.
Forecast of outturn.

As shown in the sowings report, the unfavourable character of the early part of the season led to a considerable restriction in the area sown with this crop, but the deficiency therein shown has in part been made up by more extensive sowings than usual during September in Malabar, owing to the favorable character of the local rainfall. As shown in the table given below, the area sown up to the end of September during the current year was some 24,000 acres, or over 5 per cent. less than the normal area, the deficiency occurring in almost all parts of the Presidency except the Central districts and Malabar. The excess in the Central districts pertains entirely to Salem, where the early rainfall was above the average.

Compared with the crop of 1893, the area sown is everywhere except in the Southern and West Coast districts, very deficient. The season in the Southern districts during 1893 was very unfavourable.

Groups of District.	Area sown in			Increase or decrease as compared with normal.	Estimated outturn.
	A normal year.	1893.	1894.		
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Annas.
Circars	119	118	109	— 10	7
Deccan	47	37	35	— 12	7·5
Carnatic	47	57	38	— 9	8·5
Central	175	263	187	+ 12	8·5
South	58	37	47	— 11	5·5
West Coast	4	8	10	+ 6	10
Total	450	520	426	— 24	8

N.B.—All areas are in thousands of acres.

The estimates of outturn for this crop, abstracted in the foregoing table, are uniformly low. The reason for this is the deficient early rainfall having been followed by an excessive fall in August (and September. Owing to these causes, the average crop for the Presidency is estimated to yield only half the full standard rates—8 annas out of 16.

A PRETTY little story about Her Majesty Wilhelmina, the girl-Queen of Holland, has just found its way into the Dutch papers. The Queen is at present only fourteen years of age, and she is credited with even a larger measure of caprice and precocity than is usually granted to less exalted young ladies at that interesting period of life. Her mother, the Queen-Regent, therefore thinks it well at times to deal somewhat severely with Wilhelmina's little ways. Lately, the young Queen, desiring to speak to her mother, knocked—not, perhaps, in the most dignified fashion—at the door of the room in which the Queen-Regent was engaged. "Who is there?"—"It is the Queen of Holland!" (imperiously).—"Then she must not enter" (peremptorily). At this rebuff the little Queen suddenly changed her tactics, and softening her tones, said winningly: "Mamma, it is your own little daughter that loves you and would like to kiss you." "You may come in." *And so Wilhelmina wins her way into the heart of the most phlegmatic of Dutchmen.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article, Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

OUR 'XMAS-BAZAR open from TO-DAY. Choicest Novelties in Toys, Dolls and Presents, at Cheapest Prices. 'Xmas Tree Toys supplied by SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE.—Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

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NO other House in India can offer such a Varied Stock of Lamps and Lanterns as the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

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WANTED, for a Lady and Gentleman coming out in the end of January, for two Months, a Furnished BUNGALOW, on Cumballa or Malabar Hill. Send Terms to "J. S. A.," care of this Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

Extra Allotments of Indian Council Bills to the amount of 5 lakhs in Calcutta were made in London yesterday, at 1s. 1 9-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained at the regular Sales on Wednesday, and for the extra Bills placed thereafter. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. All the London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations, usually wired by Reuter, were unchanged yesterday. £150,000 more in Gold (making £600,000 this week) was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East this week, consisting entirely of Silver, are £30,000 to Bombay; £10,000 to Calcutta; £130,000 to Hongkong; and £20,000 to Shanghai—£190,000 in all. The price of Bar Silver in New York yesterday was ¼ cent higher, at 63¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange in London unchanged at 4·87½ dollars. Paris quotations come unaltered.

To-day, a further extra allotment of half-a-lakh of Council Bills on Calcutta has been made at 1s. 1 5-16d., an advance of 1-32d. on the rate previously obtained this week; the only changes in financial quotations being an advance of 1/8 per cent. in Consols, at 102 3/8; and of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 29 3-16d. per oz. A further sum of £150,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The value of Silver in New York is unaltered; but Exchange on London has declined half-a-cent, to 4·87¼ dollars.

A further drop of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 1-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 2 57-64d. for November-December deliveries, and 2 63-64d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton also, all descriptions, excepting Bengals and Madras rich growths, were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The Market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet yesterday; and Reuter quotes 7 lbs. and 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, 39in. Jacconets, and 43in. Mulls ½d. lower. 40s. Mule Twist was 1-8d. per lb. lower, at 6 3-8d. per lb.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 68,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales smaller, at 73,000 bales. The Imports were 3,000 bales greater, at 73,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 660,000 bales, had thus decreased during the week by 10,000 bales.

No further change in prices of Cotton in Liverpool has taken place to-day. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats flat; and Arrivals easier; the Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market has remained quiet in tone.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 5 5/8 cents per lb.; but February Futures ware 5 points higher, at 5·46 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 85,000 bales; and the figures, which we give below show here the Receipts of the present season's crop compared with those for the same period in the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts ...	85,000	51,000	52,000
Week's do.	395,000	293,000	271,000
Since 1st Sept	2,603,000	2,083,000	1,957,000

A telegram from Washington through Reuter under this day's date states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau Report, the average yield of Cotton per acre is 191¾ pounds.

The price of ready Cotton is unchanged in New York to-day; but Futures for February are 4 points lower, at 5·42 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 54,000 bales, going against 39,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 33,000 bales the year before.

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day; but no further change in prices has taken place. Exporters, as usual, have bought nothing at all; and the Mills have taken only 600 bales, consisting of 200 Wadwan, at Rs. 163¼; 180 each of Miraj, at Rs. 156; and Compta, at Rs. 144; and 50 each of Bhagulcote, at Rs. 144¼; and Julgaum, at Rs. 141 per candy.

Wheat has shown a steadier feeling to-day; but there has been no increase in the volume of export business passing, and prices are all unchanged.

Seeds on the other hand, have become dull in tone, with little export business doing. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-0; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	589	bales.
Wheat	3,049	cwts.
Linseed........................	2,884	,,
Gingelly........................	1,219	,,
Poppyseed	952	,,
Castorseed......................	1,160	,,
Rice	13,537	,,

Freights are quiet; and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

Exchange opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, at 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but the business reported either way has been but limited. For near delivery we heard of a little Demand at 1s. 1 9-32d., and for next year's transfer of Telegraphic at 1s. 1 5-16d., also three months' sight Bills at 1s. 1 7-16d.; but for near delivery we have heard of nothing offering, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1¼ to 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 1 3-8d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ...	1·40½	,,

Government Paper has been quiet but steady throughout the day to the close at the opening rates of 103 5-16 for cash, and 103 1/8 for the settlement at the end of the month, for 3½ per Cents.

Shares are steady, with not much doing in any line; but we note, in Cotton Mill Scrip an advance of Rs. 15 each in Empress, Sunderdas, and Southern India; of Rs. 10 in Alliance; and of Rs. 5 in Presidency; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental. Mofussil Press shares have advanced Rs. 15; New Berar Rs. 5; and Bombay Cotton Rs. 3½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 25 in the others. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,265 per share.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	2¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.................	56 9-16
Bar Silver	29 1/8

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	68,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	2,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton...	73,000	,,
,, ,, Surats..........	Nil.	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	660,000	,,
,, ,, Surats..............	20,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 10.

The P. and O Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, arrived at 7 p.m. on Saturday.

Java (extra steamer) arrived on Saturday morning.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—Oct 16, at 83, Church-lane, Old Charlton, Kent wife of Lieut George K Wright, R N R, Commander P and O Company, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROUN—BROUN RAMSAY—Oct 10, in London, William Hamilton Broun, Esq. (formerly W H Briggs), Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel, to the Lady Susan Broun Ramsay.

CONNEMARA—COLEMAN—Oct 22, at Christ Church, Mayfair, Right Hon Lord Connemara, G C I E, to Gertrude, widow of Edward Coleman, Esq, of Stoke Park.

MANSON—RAMPINI—Oct 24, at St James's, Piccadilly John Manson, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, India, to Isabella Burnet, second daughter of Charles Rampini, Advocate, L L D, Sheriff Substitute of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn.

WILLIAMS—CAMERON—Oct 16, at Christ Church, Ottershaw, the Rev Leonard Alfred Williams, fourth son of the late Sir Frederick M Williams, Bart, M P, to Margaret Hay, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Col Eugene Hay Cameron, Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

BENSON—Oct 22, at Bath, Gen Robson Benson, late Indian Staff Corps, aged 72.

BOWLES—Oct 22, at Singleton Rectory, the Rev Francis Alfred Bowles, Rector of Singleton and Prebendary of Chichester, aged 80.

BUCKLEY—Oct 22, at his residence, 140, Main Road, Oldham, John Buckley, late of Bombay, aged 54. Deeply regretted.

CURETON—Oct 15, Charles Ernest Cureton, Capt, 4th Hussars, eldest son of the late Gen Sir Charles Cureton, K C B, aged 28.

DARMESTETER—Oct 19, at Maisons-Laffitte, France, Prof James Darmesteter, of the College de France.

GOODWYN—Oct 21, at Boscombe, Bournemouth, Marian (Minnie) third daughter of the late Major-Gen Alfred George Goodwyn, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, aged 43.

LYALL—Oct 23, in Edinburgh, Robert Charles Lyall, Manager of the Bengal Silk Co, Berhampore, Bengal, aged 40.

MATTHIE—Oct 16, at Hastings, Matilda, daughter of the late John Matthie, Esq, H E I C S, of Hans-place, aged 85.

OWEN—Oct 24, at Lowestoft, Tenny, nee Baroness Reitzenstare, widow of Sir Cunliffe Owen, K C B, K C M G, C I E, aged 63.

THOMSON—Oct 22, at Harrow Weald, Frank Thompson, Esq, late of the India Office, aged 73.

WINGATE—Oct 18, at 4, Observatory-gardens, Kensington, Agnes, widow of Sir George Wingate, K C S I, late of the Bombay Engineers, aged 76.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

So far the speeches made by Lord Harris in the second portion of his last autumn tour have dealt almost exclusively with matters of local import, and his Excellency has delivered no address calculated to attract such general notice as was accorded to some of his utterances in the Deccan. Almost the only reference made in Guzerat to the topics which were placed in the forefront at Ahmednugger and Sholapur was at Nariad, where, in congratulating the inhabitants upon having maintained the peaceful tenour of their way, Lord Harris asked the people not to suppose that other officers of the Government were not as anxious as the officers of that district, "to do their best to interpose themselves between the communities where differences exist." It would seem that Government has been brought to realise that the principle of non-intervention in the arbitration of racial differences may be carried too far, for Lord Harris intimated that his administration has set on foot such enquiries as it considers necessary, and his Excellency, while pointing out that a general solution could not very readily be arrived at, expressed his belief that the way will before long be made easier for the successors of the present administration. The abortive and unsatisfactory police trials at Poona are not, however, calculated to contribute to so desirable an end, and it is to be hoped that should the necessity for such prosecutions occur in future, greater care will be taken not to weaken the cause of law and order by bringing men into a court of law on the uncorroborated evidence of a single police sepoy. The Provincial Conference need, no longer be uneasy as to "the threatened disfranchisement of Guzerat," for Lord Harris declared there was no foundation whatever for the rumour that the Municipalities of the Northern Division are to be deprived of the privilege of direct representation in the provincial legislature. The non-official seats in the Enlarged Legislative Council were apportioned less than two years ago, and so far from schemes of re-distribution having been formulated, the question has not even been privately discussed by members of the Government. In a spirit of captious churlishness several of the law-courts of Guzerat have been moved to restrain Municipalities from devoting funds towards the entertainment of distinguished visitors. This proceeding is the more remarkable since it emanates from men who are warm adherents of the principle of local self-government, and, who it might be supposed would be the last to fetter the individual liberty of each local authority to decide for itself the question whether or no it should put up a triumphal arch or spend a small sum in presenting an address on the occasion of the visit of a Governor, or a Parsee member of the British House of Commons. The present administration is often charged with retrograde tendencies, but in this instance at least it is more progressive than its critics, and refuses to lend its sanction to any attempt to fetter the liberties of elected representatives of the people in following, if they think fit, the traditional hospitality of the East. If on technical grounds the suits that have been instituted are successful, Government are prepared if necessary to amend the District Municipal Act, in order to leave the local authorities the option of doing what they like in a matter of purely local concern.

The most unique address presented to the Governor in Guzerat was, without doubt, that from the members of the Godhra Municipality, for they informed his Excellency that they had "no complaints to make, and no petitions to submit." Everywhere else the cry has been for financial aid in the execution of public works, and with monotonous regularity Lord Harris has been obliged to state that the provincial exchequer is not sufficiently flourishing just now to permit of the appeals being granted. The absence of such requests at Godhra evidently came as a welcome change to Lord Harris, who is very much in the position of the visitor to a fancy bazaar, who turned his pockets inside out as an intimation to the stall-holders that all funds were exhausted. His Lordship seemed specially reluctant to give a negative answer to the appeal for a loan for water-works at Surat. "The birthplace of the Indian Empire" has been so peculiarly unfortunate in regard to what in insurance policies would be described as "visitations of God," that it is peculiarly deserving of sympathetic help; and Lord Harris, while stating that the provincial Government has no funds to advance by way of loans, virtually promised to press the Government of India, now that it obtains money more cheaply, to advance a loan to the Surat Municipality at a more moderate rate of interest than is at present the rule. His Excellency, however, laid down the general principle, that Government loans should be granted to village communities, that have no legal power to contract such liabilities rather than to Municipalities which in their corporate capacity are able to borrow where they will. Lord Harris tells us that to those who have opposed this policy—one that he has consistently followed—he has said: "You cannot spend your money in two ways. If you spend it on big Municipalities you will not have it for the small towns." Unfortunately Government just now can spend but little in either direction. The statement contained in the Surat Municipal address, that "the heavy burden of octrois has been relieved of its incubus, and the house and property tax has been imposed," led Lord Harris to amplify the remarks he made at Belgaum as to the soundness of the policy of proportioning the Municipal burdens to the shoulders of those who bear them. Some obstacles have been placed in the way of assessing the house-tax, but Lord Harris pointed out that, when once the principle is laid down that this is a legitimate source of revenue, and when the courts are satisfied that it is being fairly levied, then no further difficulty will be experienced. The octori tax presses very heavily upon the poorer classes, and the less it is relied upon for replenishing the Municipal exchequer the better.

The ceremony of laying the first length of pipe for the Surat water-works, gave his Excellency a favourabe opportunity to review the advance made during the period of his administration in the all important matter of water-supply. It is a task which in the last quinquennium has absorbed some twenty lakhs of rupees, and projects have been sanctioned for further expenditure amounting to fifteen lakhs. Ahmedabad, Dhulia, Hubli, Poona, Panwel, Satara, Nariad, and Janjira are the towns which have undertaken works for this laudable object, and Dharwar and Surat have just commenced to do the same. Side by side with these undertakings, the Government has been advancing money to village communities and small towns in order to enable them to also obtain a proper supply of one of the prime necessities of healthy existence. The Surat Municipality was urged not to be unduly anxious at present in regard to house-connections. The process adopted should be, first to get the water to public reservoirs within easy reach of the population; second to provide the necessary sewers, and third to increase the water-supply, and encourage house connections by reducing the cost. Lord Harris put these suggestions forward not as of his own creation, but as the idea of an officer of many years experience in India. The errors that have been committed here in the name of science, by engineers having an acquaintance with Western methods only are so many, that an expression of opinion like this coming from an officer possessing the invaluable advantage of an Indian experience, should not be passed over, and it would be interesting to learn the grounds upon which this civil engineer bases his model programme for new water-supplies. In reply to the address of the Surat Local Board, Lord Harris referred once more to the intended equipment of travelling dispensaries to reach the scattered outlying villages. Lack of funds will only allow of a small beginning being made, but the Governor hopes that when the initiative is taken, some of the charity which finds expression in the erection of fine buildings for public purposes, in Municipal towns will be diverted into the less demonstrative, but more useful, channel of providing peripatetic medical relief to distant villages. At Godhra, Lord Harris was able to congratulate the inhabitants upon having now obtained a through line of railway, and at several other places questions of railway construction were referred to. The subject of feeder lines in Guzerat has long been talked of without much result; but his Excellency told the members of the Broach Local Board that there seemed a likelihood that the Prantz line would soon be made. The fact that this extension is to be the result of private enterprise, led Lord Harris to emphasise what he had said elsewhere respecting the investment of private capital. In this country Government is called upon to do almost every imaginable service for the people, and it must be admitted that however necessary such a course may be, it has a tendency to restrict individual endeavour. When Government does everything for the people, the people will do little or nothing for themselves. It is evident from the frequency with which Lord Harris has advocated private enterprise this autumn, that Government, having shown the way, are desirous of leaving as many industrial developments as possible to the initiative of private capitalists, who will thus be given a larger personal interest in the progress of the Presidency.

We drew attention some time ago to the attractions offered by the coast lands of British East Africa to planters and others anxious to strike out for themselves and reap the reward their enterprise, which this country withholds. Mr. W. W. A. Fitzgerald lectured on the subject at the Imperial Institute recently. He has had twenty years' experience of tropical cultivation, and speaks in terms of high praise of the capabilities of the lands and the rich harvest which enterprise may safely expect to reap. The British East Africa Company have now issued a mass of literature on the subject, a perusal of which may help to guide prospective speculators towards a proper understanding of the offer made to them. The stretch of country offered lies between Melindi and Takaungu. The north portions are extensively cultivated. Large cocoa-nut, mango, and banana plantations, and a large open cultivation of seed and oil grains, with a few minor products, are to be found. But southwards cultivation decreases, although the quality of the soil is as rich and fertile, and it is only in the immediate neighbourhood of the towns and villages, which are far from numerous, that the cultivated areas are found. This continues down to Takaungu itself, where there is an extensive area of cultivated land; but nothing in comparison with the extent of land that is available. Abandoned clearings are here and there found, and the causes of this state of things is the present baneful system of slave cultivation. Previous to the advent of the company, and when slave traffic was amongst the established order of things, it was an easy matter for rich Arabs and Swahilis to open and keep under cultivation extensive tracts of country, but as slaves latterly became more and more difficult to procure, and as slaves were depended upon wholly as cultivators of the soil, land necessarily gradually went out of cultivation. Now, with a diminishing slave population, there is, as a natural result, a greatly lessened area of cultivated country. The present position possesses this advantage, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, that the owners of land fully realise their present actual position, and are more ready to adopt and avail themselves more quickly of the newer and more advanced systems of cultivation that the company are desirous of introducing into the country. In seeking the remedy for the present state of affairs, the questions claiming attention in the opinion of the East African Company are first, the future labour supply; and second, means of communication. As to the future labour supply it is urged by Mr. Fitzgerald that the least anxiety need be felt. As the country is opened up, and the richness of its soil and its adaptability for the cultivation of the most important tropical products is realised, East Africa will naturally follow the example of Ceylon, Mauritius, Natal, and the West Indies, in similar cases, and when the need arises, likewise look to India for the labour she requires. But, more fortunate than the above-mentioned countries, the company, apart from the present slave labour, possesses what will undoubtedly become an abundant and plentiful labour supply in the immediate future in the numerous native tribes in its large territory; particularly the great agricultural tribes of the Giriamas and the Wanikas, settled on the borderland between the coast and the immediate interior. At present the wants of these people are so few and so easily satisfied, that they do not realise the benefits derived from steady and continued labour, but as cultivation gradually increases, new needs will be felt. But the tribes nearer the coast have already felt the influence, and evinced a desire to settle wherever Europeans appear. Crops, familiar to India, may nearly all be produced in East Africa, cotton, ground-nuts, jute, tobacco, cocoanuts, sugar-cane, cloves, and pepper, as well as India-rubber and castor-oil. The papers published give all necessary information as to the manner in which the land may be acquired, and copies may be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., of Bombay. The land is procurable on remarkably easy terms.

The Corporation has voted about Rs. 30,000 towards the improvement of the important thoroughfare, which runs from the Money School to the Queen's Road. The scheme in its entirety will cost three lakhs, and this allocation of Rs. 30,000 is but a short step towards the accomplishment of the journey. The Bombay Improvement Commission put this road in the forefront of their recommendations; it would make a magnificent boulevard from west to east, and would form a handsome addition to the roads in the Esplanade. A globe-trotter, visiting the first city in India, is driven along the fine avenue of the Esplanade; he can be taken from the Post Office to the Queen's Road by a road worthy of this city, but at this upper road of the square he has to drive into the abomination of the 1st Marine Street, a foul and evil-smelling hole, as a way of getting back into the Esplanade. The project for clearing this abomination, of flooding the place with vivifying sea-breeze, and of making a splendid improvement which would be striking to the eye of every beholder, is put before the Standing Committee, and these gentlemen, instead of occupying the project as a whole, proposed to scratch off a bit here and pull down a bit there. They do not appear inclined to attack the work as a whole, and are evidently afraid of the cost. All improvements cost money, and the only question is, Are they worth it; if they are, they should be undertaken forthwith, lest in doing it piecemeal it is spoilt. There is no difficulty about money, it would be a different thing; but the money is there, and the necessity is admitted. Doubtless, there are other places in Bombay also in need of improvement, but these improvements may be more trivial than others. The improvement now under consideration should, we think, be taken in hand. Such a policy of concentrating expenses and attention upon one spot at a time is the policy which seems best calculated to have a good effect. If it had been done the Corporation of 1894 would have been remembered as the Corporation which carried out this work. Other Corporations have other works with which they could be identified but so far this has none.

The High Officers of the Central Provinces are in high glee concerning the educational progress of the year. A Government resolution declares the summary, with which the Inspector-General opens his report, to be a striking record of educational progress. In two years it is set forth 470 new schools have been established, and 35,675 new pupils have been brought on the rolls. This is considered to be the immediate result of the additional grant from the Provincial revenues of half-a-lakh per annum, which Sir Antony MacDonnel gave to the department for the extension of elementary education. Broadly speaking, says the chief secretary, every rupee of this grant has brought a new learner to the schools. The result is admirable, and the Inspector-General has earned the thanks, as well as the congratulations, of the Chief Commissioner for the care and judgment with which his measures have been taken for the effective utilization of the moneys placed at his disposal for this important purpose. The report is full of evidence of the practical thought which has been brought to bear on the improvement and development of the methods of education in the province. An establishment of Inspectors has been entertained to ensure the thorough and systematic inspection of all schools, and particularly of those which have been newly opened. The curriculum in rural schools has been wisely simplified, and the hours of study shortened, to adapt them to children, who, often helping in the fields, or living at a distance, would not otherwise attend. A long resolution runs in this exultant strain and, so far as we are able to judge the Chief Commissioner has every reason to rejoice at the success which has crowned his spirited efforts to foster educational institutes in the Central Provinces.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia arrived at Suez at 5 p.m., on Saturday.

We understand that the Bombay City Dramatic Club, with the assistance of ladies and gentlemen amateurs, will shortly give, at the Gaiety Theatre, a vocal and instrumental concert to be followed by a farcical comedy. The entertainment, which promises to be a good one, ought to secure a crowded house. The details will be duly advertised.

The *Gujerati* is responsible for the following:—Arrangements are being made on a grand scale for a memorial of Lord Harris. A Mahomedan and a Parsee gentleman of Bombay have taken the lead in the matter. We hear that the Maharajah of Bhownuggur is to subscribe Rs. 5,000 to the fund and His Highness is expected to be the president of the fund committee. Rs. 1,000 are to be contributed to the fund by Junaghad; Rs. 1,000 by Jamnaggur; Rs. 1,000 by the Rao of Kutch; Rs. 700 by Porebunder; Rs. 500 each by Morbee Gondal, Dhrangdra, Wadhwan, Limree, Lunavada, Dharampore, Idar, Pahlanpore, &c.: and Rs. 400 each by Chunda, Sayla, and Rajkote. Subscriptions to the fund are being registered in Bombay also; and are expected to amount to Rs. 50,000. It is stated that, after a goodly sum has been subscribed, a public meeting will be called in Bombay through the Sheriff in February next.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Henry Wigan, £215,233; Dr. William Johnstone Carlyle, £7213; Mr. John Marshall, £58,495; Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Wright Armstrong, £14,056; Mrs. Eliza Taylor Spottiswoode, £10,038; Mr. Francis Vincent Eck, £306,000; Mr. Christopher Maling Webster, D.L., J.P., £257,000; Rev. William Bentinck Lethem Hawkins, £154,000; Mr. Robert Pringle Stuart, £12,000; Mr. William Kelly £5250; Mr. William Beard, J.P., £5789; Rear Admiral Henry Nelson Hippisley, R.N., (Ret.), £5221; the Rev. Robert Brown Borthwick, £10,569.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs entertained her Majesty's Ministers and a large and distinguished company at dinner, at the Guildhall, to-night.

Replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Lord Rosebery referred in hopeful terms to home politics, and turning to foreign affairs, said that at present the sky was not entirely clear, owing to the war in the Far East, but the barometer was not falling. Great Britain was ready on her part to join in any pacific efforts of the Great Powers towards the restoration of peace in that disturbed quarter.

His Lordship said that England has acted throughout hand-in-hand with Russia, and the relations existing between Great Britain and Russia were never more cordial than at present.

The negotiations for the delimitation of the spheres of interest of the two countries in Asia, are well nigh concluded, removing thereby almost the last dangerous question which remains open between Great Britain and Russia.

If Russia and England, the Premier declared, were to march together in Asia, a great step would be considered as taken towards the maintenance of the peace of the world.

His Lordship then referred in most touching words the death of the Emperor Alexander, and said he trusted his successor will be found equal to the awful responsibilities of ruling the vast Empire bequeathed to him.

Alluding to the relations existing between Great Britain and France, Lord Rosebery reminded his hearers of the old Alliance of the two Powers during the Crimean War, and said that he desired that England and France should always fight shoulder to shoulder, not in war, but in peaceful rivalry.

The three dangers to the maintenance of peace were, the Premier said, the enormous armaments of the Continental Powers, the unreflecting press of Europe, and the armed explorations of some of the Powers in debateable regions.

The latter, his Lordship pointed out, was the real danger to peace, and would continue to be so until the Powers interested therein have realized their spheres of influence in Africa, for which they are aiming.

In conclusion, Lord Rosebery said that he rejoiced at the colonial expansion of the other Powers, as by extending commerce it was conducive to peace.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

The English newspapers comment favorably on Lord Rosebery's speech at the Guildhall banquet, especially with regard to the allusions made by his Lordship concerning Russia.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The *Temps* rejoices at the kindly references to France made by Lord Rosebery in his Guildhall speech, and says that Frenchmen will hail gratefully the sentiments expressed by England's Premier.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Tientsin stating that the Russian naval officers have been instructed to maintain a conciliatory attitude towards the British naval officers.

THE CHINESE APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

A consensus of opinion prevails among the Great Powers that China should make direct overtures of peace to Japan with the moral support of the Powers.

Germany is still holding herself aloof from any kind of intervention of the Powers in the war between China and Japan.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING IN COREA.

News has been received here that the Vice-President of the Corean Council of State, who was a Japanese nominee, has been murdered in Seoul.

There is intense Anti-Japanese feeling in Corea.

Five hundred Japanese troops have returned to Seoul.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS.

The Troopship Victoria has left Southampton for Bombay to-day, and the Troopship Malabar arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay to-day.

THE FUNERAL OF THE CZAR.

PREPARATIONS IN MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.

The remains of the late Emperor Alexander will reach Moscow to-morrow morning.

The streets of Moscow are draped in black, and numerous mourning arches are being erected along the route, through which the procession conveying the body will pass in that city.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF YORK FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

H. R. H. the Duke of York is going to St. Petersburg, in order to be present at the funeral of the late Emperor.

MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

Despatches received from Madagascar state that the Hovas are concentrating round Diogo Saurez.

THE ATTACK ON WANO.

COMMISSARIAT LOSSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The latest news from Wano states that the enemy carried off, on the 3rd instant, 15 horses, 36 rifles, and Rs. 3,000 from the Commissariat Department. 48 mules were killed or had to be distroyed, 58 wounded, and 3 camels killed and 2 wounded. All our wounded are doing well.

THE AMIR.

An official report, received this morning, confirm the statement previously made to the effect that the Amir is quite restored to health.

FRONTIER RELIEFS.

The 19th Punjab Infantry arrived at Dera Ismail Khan to-day, and a wing of the 14th Sikhs is expected to-morrow. These Regiments take over garrison duties at Dera Ismail Khan, and its outposts from the 4th Punjab Infantry will then be held in readiness for service. The 33rd Punjab Infantry has been ordered to move at once from Rawalpindi to Dera Ismail Khan to join the Reserve Brigade. One Company 27th Punjab Infantry has been ordered to move to Ferozepore, and two Companies of the 26th Punjab Infantry from Jhelum to Mooltan for garrison duty during the absence of the 14th Sikhs and 19th Punjab Infantry.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, Nov. 10.

H. E. the Governor left Ahmedabad, at 10 o'clock, this morning. His departure being public, was attended by all the military and civil officers.

His Excellency arrived at Wadhwan shortly before two o'clock. He was received by Sir Charles Ollivant and Capt. Ashby, and the Thakores of Wadhwan, Limri, and Lakhtar. His Excellency and staff lunched with the Thakore of Wadhwan at the railway bungalow, leaving afterwards for Dhrangadra by road, a drive of twenty-three miles.

DHRANGADRA, Nov. 11.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Dhrangadra yesterday evening, being met by the Rajah, his brother, and grandson, some three miles from the city. Salutes were fired on his Excellency's entrance, and the streets were brilliantly illuminated. After dinner a display of fire-works in the city was witnessed. The Governor had a quiet day to-day, and leaves for Bhownugger in the morning.

CAMBRIDGE'S REPRESENTATIVE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The Senate of the Cambridge University has invited Professor Hankin, of Agra, to represent it as Delegate at the Forthcoming Medical Congress at Calcutta.

ARREST OF LIEUTENANT COOKSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The steamer Manora brought in Lieutenant P. S. Cookson, of the Hyderabad Contingent, who was arrested, at Colombo, on the 16th ultimo, on a charge of desertion from the Regiment. Lieutenant S. D. Morgan, of the Royal Sussex, was sent from Calcutta to bring Lieutenant Cookson back, and he is now housed in Fort William, under surveillance, pending orders from the military authorities at Secunderabad.

ARMED POLICE FOR POOREE.

One hundred armed men of the Bengal police were despatched in the steamer Guide, to Pooree, their services having been suddenly requisitioned by the military authorities there. There are some disturbances in the semi-independent State of Nyagurh, in Orissa, owing to the Khonds refusing to surrender some murderers.

THE S. S. CARTHAGE.

The arrival of the P. and O. s. s. Carthage yesterday, writes a correspondent, was in advance of the contract time. She had a very full freight of first and second class passengers who are unanimous in their verdict of the pleasant voyage, for the commander and his officers did all in their power to render it such. Among the passengers are the Right Hon'ble Baron Thurlow, of her Majesty's Privy Council, who is married to the sister of his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, our present Viceroy; Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon'ble Patrick Playfair, Major-General Playfair, the Hon'ble W. H. Rattigan, Mr. Jardine, Mr. G. A. Barnett, and Lord Colin Campbell.

It is time that the public attention should be drawn to the insufficient number of hands on board the mail steamers to sort the letters. When one considers the heavy quantity of her Majesty's mails to India, it is a matter of no small surprise that only seven men are on board to sort letters and papers out of this huge mass of several hundreds of bags. The mail officer was to be observed buried in bags and papers in the post office for all hours during the day, and it was a matter of general comment among those acquainted with the postal and other service that there ought to be more hands in enabling the mail officer to work his department in an efficient manner.

The chief of the notable events on board was the Fancy Dress Ball. We cannot do better than quote the report of the newspaper published daily on board. For some days past, all the ingenuity of the passengers has been exercised to devise costumes out of the slender stock of garments comprised in a cabin portmanteaux, and the result was highly satisfactory, both from a picturesque and eccentric view. Among the ladies an M.D., in a becoming red silk gown, was noticeable. A tri-colour costume looked very well, and a poudre Magpie was conspicuous for its sober colouring among the gayer apparel of Bulgarian, Greek, Roman, Spanish, and Chinese peasants. A French Red Riding Hood was not wanting, but happily no wolf appeared. The gentlemen were not behindhand in affording amusement. A tall Arab acting as M.C. started the dances and marshalled the procession. A Pierrot was most successful, and a member of the order of the Bach was capital. A Louis XV. costume, and a Nagar Brahmin with turban and pistols was imposing. A mysterious personage in black proved a veritable enigma, while a useful vegetable with a butterfly bow of latest design, danced with all the vigour of youth. The Queen's Munshi, who enacted the character to the life, was most kind in relieving the stewards, by playing some of the dance music. "The Baby" produced a startling effect, but by the aid of its bottle was kept quiet, and behaved very nicely. The ruling spirit of the whole affair was our genial captain, to whose kindness are energy we are indebted for an evening we so much enjoyed. He danced with unceasing activity, and kept everyone up to the mark—allowing no shirking. The arrangements were ably carried out by the purser, to the great satisfaction of all present, and growling was conspicuous by its absence. The decorations of flags and plants, turned the deck into an artistic ball-room. The stewards worked with a will to make the evening and supper a success. A lovely moonlight night, cool and calm, added to the general enjoyment, so that everyone regretted when eight-bells sounded a conclusion.

At the dinner given on board the steamer Carthage on the last Saturday of the voyage, Lord Thurlow, in proposing the health of Captain de Horne, the commander of the vessel, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have been asked to propose a toast which requires no words of mine to commend it to your heartiest acceptance—it is the health of our gallant captain—Captain de Horne. (Loud cheers). Most, if not all, of us have sailed over many seas, in many ships, and under many captains; but I feel sure you will all agree with me that none of us have ever sailed over smoother seas, in a better ship, or under a more charming captain. (Cheers.) The duties of the commander of a great ship like this are unceasing, and demand for their discharge a combination of the rarest qualities. These duties may be roughly divided under two heads—the navigation or safety of the ship and the comfort of the passengers. Certainly the first head has left nothing to be desired while as regards the second, you will all bear witness to the watchful care, the unnumbered acts of kindness and courtesy, and the constant solicitude to contribute to our comfort that has marked the conduct of Captain de Horn throughout the voyage, and laid upon us a debt of gratitude that we can never repay. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I will not detain you longer, but give you the health of our gallant, able and charming captain and ask you to drink it in bumpers and with all the honours due to the toast. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Captain De Horn then returned thanks and in his turn proposed the health of the ladies, which was suitably responded to by Lord Colin Campbell.

The whole party then adjourned to the hurricane deck where dancing was kept up till midnight, Mr. Guest kindly contributing some of his unrivalleld dance music.

The subjoined list will, we hope, be found fairly correct:—Hon. Mr. Addington, Star; Mrs. Addington, Neapolitan Fisher Girl; Mrs. Armstrong, Contadina; Mrs. Anderson, Lady of Early Victorian Eeriod; Mrs. Bird, Orange-girl; Mr. Bird, Commander of Japanese, Forces by Sea and Land; Miss Brownson, Dresden China; Miss Mrs. B. Brownson, My great-grand-mother, Miss Barnett, Grace Darling; Mrs. Lambert Brown, Poudre and Patches, Mr. B. R. Bomonji, Turkish Prince; Miss Beasley, P. and O. Passenger; Lord Colin Campbell, Nagar Brahmin, Mrs. Campbell, La Marquise; Miss Campbell, French Red Riding Hood; Major Collins, Black and White; Mr. R. G. Collins, Lascar, Miss Campbell, P. and O. Passengers; Miss Chambers, Fisher-girl; Miss Desanges, Spanish Dancer; Mrs. Dickson, A Maid of Lee; Miss Dupui, Ancient Greek Lady; Mr. Elderton, Costume Louis XV. Mr. Edwards, Companion of the 'Bath;' Mrs. Graddons My great-grand-mother; Mr. W. Guest; The Queen's Munshi; Miss Hignett, Cherry Ripe; Mrs. Hill, an Italian Peasant; Mr. Hill, Quarter-master; Mr. N. Holland, P. and O. Passenger; Miss Ingram, Japanese Lady; Mrs. Lewis, Dutch Picture, a long way after Holbein; Mr. Lewis, Ancient Sheikh; Miss Lugard, Pansy; Miss I Lugard, Japanese Lady; Miss A Lugard, Water Spirit; Miss Myers, Spanish Lady; Mr. Macdonald, Jockey; Dr. Maclaughlin, Gondolier; Mr. Macfarlane, The Baby; Miss Nicholson, Red Cross Nurse; Mrs. Quin, Italian Peasant; Mr. Quin, Butcher; Mr. Ross, Evening Dress; Mrs. Rattigan, A Lady M.D.; Miss Rattigan, A Shepherdess; Mrs. Soloman, Ayah; Miss Stuart, Bo-peep; Mr. Sidey, Officer, Surma Valley Light Horse; Miss Toulmin, Syrian Peasant; Mr. Toulmin, Pierrot; Hon. P. M. Thesiger, Man in the Iron Mask; Mr. Vincent, Man-o-Wars-man; Miss Wood, Magpie; Mr. Wood, Carrot; Mr. Williams, Chinaman; and Mr. D. G. Bryce, Rhoderick Dhu.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 26.

LORD ROSEBERY when he read this morning his *Times*, his *Standard*, and several other organs of public opinion must have experienced if not a new sensation, at all events, one to which he has not been much accustomed of late. As Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he enjoyed a certain measure of popularity amongst classes who disapproved of his general political views. In a moment he shattered his reputation. It is no exaggeration to say that since he attempted with partial success to explain his slip or blunder about Ireland and the "predominant partner," he has been on what the late Mr. Spurgeon would call the down grade. His opponents in the press, particularly the honest if rather shrewish *Spectator*, never ceased to remind us that the peer-Premier had been tried and found wanting. Mr. Labouchere has from week to week, in season and out of season, held up his lordship to public contempt as being everything that a Prime Minister should not be, and so skilfully has the senior member for Northampton aimed his shafts that the bulk of the people quite forgot the story of a certain advanced politician wanting to be a Cabinet Minister, and of his being about to succeed in his wish when a noble Lord stepped in to prevent the arrangement being carried through. The Liberal press, which like the Liberal Party as a whole, is better in attack than in defence, accepted with weakness the charges against their leader or came to his assistance in an almost apologetic way. To-day everything is changed, and Lord Rosebery's praises are being sung by all men. This sudden, though perhaps evanescent, stroke of good fortune is due to the remarks made by Lord Rosebery at the Cutler's Feast, in Sheffield, last night. Prevented by the nature of the occasion from making a purely party speech he as head of the Government devoted himself to foreign affairs, and did so in a manner that, as I have said, has won him the gratitude of every patriotic Briton. His references to the illness of the Czar were both graceful and sincere. "A monarch whose watchword, whose reign, and whose character have been the worship of truth and the worship of peace." This is Lord Rosebery's description of the Emperor of Russia and no one who has studied the character of that sovereign will say that the panegyric uttered by the Prime Minister is undeserved. From this subject full of gloomy anxiety, he passed to the consideration of one or two topics of burning interest. As to the famous Cabinet Council while he did not tell us why it was called he repeated previous assurances that the business was not connected with Madagascar, a name—Parisian journalists, please, note!—not mentioned between the Governments of Great Britain and France during the past two years. Nor had it anything to do with intervention between China and Japan. Equally emphatic was Lord Rosebery's denial that England had been subjected to any rebuff in the overtures it made to other Great Powers. All that her Majesty's Ministers appear to have done was, said Lord Rosebery, to sound the foreign Cabinets, and if they had all rejected the proposals made to them it would be an exaggeration to speak of such an act as a rebuff. "The reception of these approaches," says the Prime Minister, "was extraordinarily favourable. The Powers of Europe seemed to feel that a common calamity overshadowed them, but in the judgment of one or two of them—only one, I think, but we will say one or two to be within the confines of the truth—it did not appear that the time had yet arrived when conditions could be put forward with any advantage for the consideration of the combatants." Lord Rosebery's explanation has shown at all events that the Government only did what any other body of men in similar circumstances would have done, and exploded the notion that they heedlessly incurred humiliation. What he said about the attacks of the foreign press and the motives for those attacks was very much to the point, and is receiving unfortunately daily illustration from a not insignificant section of the German newspapers. Some idea of the feelings that actuate the writers in question and their unreliability may be formed from the delicate suggestion that cruelty such as that practised by Herr Leist in the Cameroons, occur in the British Empire, but are not noticed as no importance is attached to them! Such an outrageous statement seems to show that German journalists are becoming almost as reckless and irresponsible as the boulevardiers of the Parisian Press. The magnificence and prosperity of our Colonial Empire makes us naturally an object of envy, but those who envy us lose sight of what it has cost England to rear that edifice of which she is so proud and which she intends to maintain. "A weak Government," Lord Rosebery pregnantly observed "means a weak nation behind it. A Government cannot be strong unless the nation in question of foreign policy is united." The Prime Minister believes that the country "is united and determined on questions of foreign policy to a degree which has never been known before. I believe that the party of a small England, of a shrunk England, of a degraded England, of a neutral England, of a submissive England, has died." Moreover, "the democracy are just as vitally interested as any other portion of the State—if only for the purposes of commerce—in the maintenance of the name and of the honour of Great Britain. As you have admitted larger and larger numbers of your fellow-countrymen to the suffrage, they each of them feel that their personal name and honour are now implicated in the name and honour of the Empire." Well may the *Standard* do justice to Lord Rosebery's "manly and statesmanlike opinions on the greatness and glory of Great Britain," and the *Morning Post* admits that if Lord Rosebery would only speak on domestic concerns as he spoke at Sheffield on foreign affairs, he may yet hope to be a popular and successful English Minister. In spite of his views on the municipal unification of London Lord Rosebery ought after his speech of last night to get an ovation at the Guildhall on the 9th if it be true that he has had the courage to accept an invitation to the Lord Mayor's Banquet. Everyone is now awaiting the pronouncement that the Premier is to make at Bradford to-morrow evening—an event that has rather marred the effect of the series of important speeches that Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister's most distinguished colleague, next to Sir William Harcourt, has been delivering in Scotland this week.

The fate of the Empire Theatre, which has excited the interest of all London in a degree that is perhaps not too much to the credit of the greatest city in the world, has been decided this afternoon. By a majority of 75 to 32 the County Council has upheld the decision of the Licensing Committee insisting upon the abolition of the promenade and the practice of selling liquor in the auditorium. There will be great rejoicing to-night at the Alhambra and the Palace Varieties—at the former because it has promenades which cannot now be closed for a twelve-month and at the latter because its demand for promenades was refused, partly it appears owing to the rivalry of the prosperous establishment that has now been visited by such a cruel blow. If it be true, and there seems to be grounds for the statement that public opinion has turned in favour of the Licensing Committee, Mr. George Edwardes and his friends need not be greatly surprised. The proprietors of the Empire might well exclaim "Save us from our friends."

The world of letters has suffered a great loss this week by the death of Mr. Froude the historian, to whose attainments, power, and genius, full justice has been done by discriminating pens. Orientalists are also deploring the premature demise of James Darmesteter, the charm of whose manner as many people in Bombay are aware, was only equalled by his profound scholarship and the excellence of his literary style. His many friends in India will read with melancholy interest the graceful tribute paid to his memory in the columns of the *Times* by Professor Max Muller.

Society is much interested in the announcement that Lady Susan Brown-Ramsay nee Lady Connemara, has been led to the hymenial alter as the lady journalists say, by the now widely-known Surgeon-Colonel who has recently changed his name from Briggs to Brown. What's in name? A great deal sometimes; and as a writer, probably a member of the fair sex observes in one of the Society papers "Lady Susan Brown" is certainly more euphonious than "Lady Susan Briggs." Lord Connemara himself has remarried this week, his bride being a widow lady of property in Berkinghamshire, Mrs. Coleman of Stoke Park. All's well that ends well. Among the upper fifty or sixty thousand there is much talk about the projected marriage of the young Lord Wolverton to Lady Edith Ward, the beautiful daughter of one of the famous "fashionable beauties" the Dowager Countess of Dudley. Lord Wolverton, it will be remembered, was a supporter of Mr. Gladstone and a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, but broke away from his party a year or two ago. Disapproval of Home Rule was stated as the cause of his secession. Strange as it may seem, for the noble Lord is not a brewer, the policy of the Government with regard to the "drink traffic" combined with the proselytising of certain ladies of high degree was the real reason of his change of front. However he never was much of a politician, and except that his word goes for something in Dorsetshire his withdrawal from the Liberal ranks was a matter of no significance. Lord Wolverton is one of those peers—Lord Yarborough is another—who it was expected, erroneously as it seems, would immediately return to the Liberal fold when Mr. Gladstone handed over the reins of power to his titled successor. The only nobleman who has made his peace with his old friends is the Earl of Cork who has been treated like a prodigal son, and provided with the comfortable post of Master of the House. Viscount Oxenbridge, his predecessor, is getting worse instead of better, and there appears to be slight chance of his ever taking part in public life again. The ailment from which he suffers dates from the collapse of the Balfour Companies. As honorary president of one of these companies, Lord Oxenbridge came in for a great deal of criticism, and not always fair criticism. Nothing of a dishonourable character has been proved or even alleged against him, and a less sensitive man would have ignored the attacks made upon him. Lord Oxenbridge was not only the chairman of the great political club on the Thames Embankment, but he was equally well-known at Lords, and English cricketers all over the world will hear with regret of the misfortune that has overtaken him. Talking of unfortunate noblemen, was there one more unfortunate than the Marquis of Queensbery? Everybody will remember the stir created a few years ago when the Scotch peers refused to re-elect him as one of their representatives in the House of Lords owing to his candid avowal of heterodox views concerning religious matters. Subsequently his name came prominently forward in connection with proceedings taken against him in the court of law presided over by Sir Francis Jeane. Only twelve months ago he was deeply wounded by his son, Viscount Kelhead, private secretary to Lord Rosebery, being made a peer of the United Kingdom, and as such entitled to sit in the House of Lords while his father remained out in the cold. So indignant was the Marquis at this slight, as he considered it, that he followed the new Prime Minister to a continental resort for the purpose of having it out with Lord Rosebery. What the consequences would have been if an illustrious personage had not exerted his power as a peace-maker it is impossible to say. The Marquis's eldest son, Lord Drumlanrig, met with his death a fortnight ago by the accidental discharge of his gun while out shooting in the country on the day of his formal engagement to a charming young lady, closing a career of unusual promise. Lord Queensbery about the same time that his son was raised to the peerage, married a young lady of means and personal attractions, a Miss Weeden, whose parents reside at a fashionable watering-place on the South Coast. A few days ago at the instance of the Marchioness, the President of the Divorce Court sitting *in camera* pronounced a decree *nisi* for nullity.

With the exception of the young men who dream dreams and who expound more or less impossible views in the *Daily Cronicle* everybody approves of the selection of Mr. Frank Lockwood to be Solicitor-General in the place of Sir "Bob" Reid promoted to be Attorney-General on the elevation of Sir John Rigby to the Bench. The *Chronicle* worked hard for Mr. Haldane, who is hand-in-hand with the Labour party—not the Independent Labour party—and it is a disappointment to them that he was not chosen. Rumour says that Mr. Haldane had a great deal to do in creating the Rosebery "boom" on retirement of Mr. Gladstone; and it was quite expected that the Prime Minister would have given his devoted friend his first step towards the goal of his ambition—the woolsack. Probably Lord Rosebery thought that the "predominant partner" would hardly approve of both law officers of the Crown being Scotchmen and members of Scotch constituencies. From the point of view of brains, there is no comparison between the two men. Mr. Haldane is singularly learned for a lawyer, as the late Professor Thorold Rogers, would say. Mr. Lockwood is a good advocate; but it is not his knowledge of law that has mainly conduced to his rapid rise in the legal profession. Mr. Lockwood possesses the useful art of making friends; and he enjoyed an unique popularity among gentlemen of the press who seemed to vie with each other in singing the praises of the "genial Q. C." whenever an opportunity occurred. Mr. Haldane's seat in Scotland is not supposed to be safe, owing to the ferment caused by the Disestablishment movement, nor for the matter of that is Mr. Lockwood's, but the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists of York considerately let it be known that if the hon. and gallant gentleman were chosen as Solicitor-General his re-election would not be opposed. Such generosity is rare in these days, and it says much for Mr. Lockwood's personal charm of manner. Mr. Samuel Danks Waddy, Q. C., who has slaved for his party night and day for years past must be feeling rather aggrieved; but his qualities are not of the kind that commend themselves to the dispensers of patronage, and it is doubted at the bar if he will ever find his way to the Bench. *A propos* of recent judicial and legal changes Mr. Justice Mathew is credited with a good *mot*. Mr. Cohen, Q.C., a most respectable lawyer and a former energetic Liberal member of Parliament, has often been mentioned for a judgeship, but is supposed to be distasteful to our present rather self-willed Lord Chancellor. Mr. Justice Mathew remarked when some one was criticising the appointment of Sir Horace Davey to be Lord of Appeal, and of Sir J. Rigby to be Lord Justice "Cohen could only expect from Herschell a passover."

The members of the London Indian Society which is more or less identified with the Congress movement and holds its weekly discussions in the rooms of the "British Committee" in Palace chambers dined together at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the appearance among the speakers of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., who hopes to be selected as a Conservative, and I suppose anti-Congress candidate for some constituency at the General Election. He proposed the toast of "The Land we live in and Central Finsbury." At to-morrow's meeting of the Society a Mr. Mullick will open a discussion on the subject. "Is the present system of British Administration consistent with the moral and material progress of the people of India." When the Society was formed, or rather resuscitated a few years ago, some of us ventured to express the hope that its members would mercifully abstain from inditing the Press to report their debates. The hint, I am glad to say, has hitherto been acted upon. It may be a good thing that these young gentlemen should come together to practise public speaking and to exchange ideas; but it would excite derision if their views, necessarily immature, were to go forth to the world as representing public opinion in India. In one respect at all events the London Indian Society is useful. It provides natives of India resident in London an opportunity of meeting each other such as is not afforded by any existing institution. It is true that a room at the Imperial Institute has been set apart for members of the Northbrook Indian Society; but I do not hear that it is made much use of. There was an attempt made last winter to remedy this defect by holding a sort of reunion in the Society's room at the Institute. The idea is praiseworthy, and if properly managed, such gatherings might assist to provide the Institute with what it seems still to lack—a real *raison d'etre*.

THE actual cost of a 100-ton gun has been calculated, and the results show that these weapons can be fired only ninety times. The original cost would be at least £20,000, so each shot would represent a loss on the actual price of the gun of £222. The gun fires a projectile weighing 1,980lbs., which costs £142, with a charge of powder of 880lbs., the price of which is £95. If to these sums is added various minor charges, a total of about £460 is arrived at for each projectile fired.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the Overland Mails of October 26, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 11 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs K, and child
Addington, Capt and Mrs
Allardice, Mr A
Armstrong, Mrs H
Bird, Mr W J A
Bird, Mrs
Baumann, Miss
Bowman, Mrs
Brodie, Mrs M
Brownson, Two Misses
Benson, Miss A M
Barnes, Mrs, inft and two children
Bagshawe, Lieut and Mrs
Barnett, Mr G A
Barnett, Miss
Bender, Mr W
Bomanji, B R Mr
Brice, Lieut
Brown, Mrs L and infant
Bountiff, Mr R G
Brownson, Miss R
Bird, Mrs
Catt, Miss
Colin Campbell, Lord
Campbell, Miss E M
Campbell, Mrs and Miss
Collins, Mr R G
Durrant, Mrs, and two daughters
Desanges, Miss
Dickson, Mr and Mrs
Delgrain, Mr
Elderton, Lieut F H
Elcum, Surg-Maj
Filgate, Mrs, and child
Freer, Mr A W
Graham, Mr J A
Gradon, Mrs
Glover, Mr R S
Grant, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Harris, Miss
Hill, Miss
Hayward, Miss
Hurle, Dr H E S
Hignett, Miss
Hilber, Miss L
Heathfield, Miss
Hill, Miss C
Ingram Miss A B
Imri, Mr
Jamrach, Mr
Kennard, Miss
Lugard, Mrs and child
Lugard, Miss
Lewis, Mr and Mrs H
Macdonald, Mr M
Myers, Miss
Macduff, Rev Hector
McDonald, Miss
Murcott, Mr A
Macfarlane, Mr
Nicholson, Miss
Price, Miss
Park, Mr O E
Ramsden, Mrs, infant and two children
Row, Mr K M
Smith, Miss
Solomon, Mrs, and infant
Swales, Mr and Mrs, and infant
Stuart, Miss
Scholes, Mrs, and child
Swales, Miss
Samuels, Mr
Sims, Miss
Thompson, Miss
Thesiger, Hon P M
Tibaldi, Mrs
Willeson, Miss
Williams, Mr C B
Waphans, Capt, and two children
Wood, Mrs O, and infant
Westerhout, Miss R
Wood, Miss
Wood, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Armstrong, Mrs H
Barlow, Mr G F
Beaman, Mr
Bignall, Major and Mrs
Biddulph, Mr and Mrs T
Bryant, Mr and Mrs
Connall, Miss
Clarke, Mr S E J
Chambers, Mr C
Chambers, Mrs and Miss
Collins, Major G A
Cecil, Mr
Drakeford, Mr
Dupuis, Miss
Duthie, Mr J F
Edwards, Lieut R M
Evans, Mrs
Fleet, Mr J F
Forteath, Mr H H
Freer, Mr A W
Grinlette, Surg-Major
Gilpin, Mr G
Gilpin, Miss
Hatch, Mr and Mrs, and child
Hawkins, Mr J P
Hill, Mr and Mrs C, and infant
Hill, Mr M
Holland, Mr H L
Holland, Mr W J
Jardine, Mr J
Lambert, Mr and Mrs W B
Little, Mr and Mrs
Lushington, Mr
Laurie, Mr W
Mein, Mr C H
Moll, Mr
Maclaughlin, Dr
McLeod, Major and Miss
Playfair, General
Place, Mr F
Place, Mr
Playfair, Mr P
Pope, Mr J V
Quin, Mr and Mrs H O
Rattigan, Mr
Rattigan, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr V J
Robinson, Miss
Ross, Mr A
Smith, Mr
Sargent, Sir Charles
Sargent, Miss
Sevastopulo, Mr
Sidey, Mr W
Sykes, Mr and Mrs
Sturmer, Two Misses
Schmer, Mr G
Thurlow, Lord
Tyrrell, Mr S G
Toulmin, Mr and Mrs P
Wallmuller, Mr R
Weston, Mr and Mrs H J
Wilson, Mr C W
Wright, Mr and Mrs F A

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

THE COURT.

FRIDAY night's *London Gazette* announced that the Queen has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Adolphus of Teck with Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir R. T. Reid, Q. C., M. P., to be Attorney-General, and of Mr. F. Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., to be Solicitor-General.

The Duke and Duchess of York on Tuesday visited Norwich to open the Castle as a museum and fine art gallery. They had an enthusiastic reception, the city being profusely decorated. The Duke having responded to an address of welcome from the corporation, the formal ceremony of inauguration was performed and was followed by a luncheon, at which the Duke of York acknowledged the toast of the Royal Family.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Asquith on Monday addressed a meeting of his constituents at Leven. He claimed that the Government had performed a large amount of valuable administrative and legislative work, He said the stories that the Government's diplomacy in reference to the war between China and Japan had received a serious rebuff were also destitute of foundation. The government would have accomplished a great deal more then they actually had achieved but for the obstacle presented by the House of Lords. The policy of Ministers for dealing with that obstacle would be explained by the Premier during the present week. Mr. Aquith also addressed a meeting at Fife on Wednesday.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., was the principal speaker on Tuesday at a meeting held in Edinburgh under the auspices of the Church of Scotland Young Men's Guild, and devoted his remarks to the question of disestablishment. He affirmed that the Church of Scotland enjoyed absolute liberty within her own sphere, and could gain nothing in that direction from disestablishment; while religious equality meant, in the mouths of those who used it against the Scottish establishment nothing but simple, direct plunder of that property which the State never gave to the Church and which the State ought not now to take from it.

The 41st annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Tuesday at Manchester. Sir W. Lawson, M.P., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said it was a source of dissatisfaction that another year had passed without their having secured the veto power. The Government, as was shown by Sir W. Harcourt's letter, were as firm as ever, but if he were asked why they did not pass the Bill last Session, he could only answer that he did not know.

IRELAND.

At a meeting of the National Federation in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. Sheehy, M.P., who presided, said that the Paris funds had been released for the benefit of the evicted tenants and £550 had been received from America.

GENERAL.

Professor Froude, the distinguished historian, died on Saturday morning at Salcombe, Devonshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Friday, opened the new buildings which have just been added to Tonbridge School at a total cost of £26,000

On Saturday afternoon extensive additions which have been made to Somerville College, Oxford, were formally opened. Professor Pelham presided, and addresses were also delivered by the Vice-Chancellor of the University and by the Lord Chancellor, who, disclaiming any intention to discourse on the higher education of women, was of opinion that the ladies' colleges in that and in Cambridge University had achieved a singularly great triumph. He did not believe that recent production of literature the "New Woman" was in any way a result of this collegiate instruction, and expressed his heartiest sympathy with the work that was being one.

Archdeacon Sinclair presided at a meeting held on Saturday afternoon at Sion College in connexion with the Church of England Sunday School Institute, and said he was very glad to have the amount of religious instruction which the Board schools were able to give, and testified to the conscientiousness and sincerity with which most Board School teachers in London did their work. But their instruction must be limited, because they were not allowed to teach any formulas whatever, and no allusion to the Prayer-book or the Catechism was permitted.

Diocesan conferences were held on Tuesday at Winchester and at Chichester. At the latter conference, the Bishop, in moving a series of resolutions against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, characterized it as a measure of studies insolence and cruelty. In a discussion which followed two clergymen dissented from the views expressed by the Bishop and others who supported the resolutions, which, however, were carried with only three dissentients. Conferences were also held on Wednesday at Chester, Bristol, and Worcester.

The third autumnal conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held on Tuesday in Brimingham. Lord Ancaster presided, and the Lord Chancellor, in moving a resolution expressing satisfaction with the services and methods of the society, bore strong testimony to the good work it was doing.

The Scotch Coal Strike came completely to an end on Monday, after lasting 17 weeks, with the resumption of work by the Fife and Lothians miners.

A conference was held at the Holborn Restaurant, on Wednesday, for the purpose of forming a national association of cider-makers. Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., occupied the chair, and explained the circumstances under which the project had originated of organizing for the promotion of the cider and perry industry. After some discussion a series of resolutions was adopted in favour of the establishment of the association, and fixing its headquarters in London.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. R. Benson, M.S.C.; Mr. J. A. Froude; Col. Davis; Lord Basing; Sir F.A. Talbot-Clifford-Constable, Bart.; Mr. James Darmesteter; Mr. E. Clark, M.I.C.E.; Lady Cunliffe Owen.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by the members of his personal staff, left Godbra shortly before ten, this morning, by special train, and on arrival at Dakur Station a short halt was made, while his Excellency entertained the President and members of the local Municipality, who had come down to meet him. At Anand, another halt was made for the same purpose, and at Nariad, where the train was timed to stop for one hour, his Excellency held a reception of all the local notabilities, and received an address from the Municipalities, touching chiefly purely local matters of interest, to which topics his Excellency confined himself in his reply.

As the train steamed slowly into Ahmedabad, it was seen that the entire platform was densely crowded with native gentlemen and officials, who had attended to greet his Excellency, who was received on leaving his carriage by Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., Commissioner, Central Division; Mr. C. E. Frost, C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad; Colonel Carruthers, Commanding the Station; Major Hepburne, R.A., Commanding R.A., and other military and civil officers. After shaking hands with the officials present, his Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour, 16th Native Infantry, under command of the Adjutant, Lieutenant Jacob.

A barouche, horsed by a team of good looking bays from the Field Battery stationed here, was in readiness, entering which, his Excellency, accompanied by the Commissioner, Mr. Reid, and Colonel Harris, was conveyed to the Sheibagh, the battery firing the usual salute as the carriage drove off.

November 9.—With a long morning's work before him, his Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Reid and Dr. Martin, made an early start from the Sheibagh, and drove through the city to the shamiana erected by the Municipality for the delivery of the address. The city fathers, with the Hon. Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal, received his Excellency at the entrance, and escorted him to a raised seat at the further end of the erection, where the following address was read by Mr. Runchodlal:—

May it please your Lordship,—We, the president and members of the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, beg most heartily and sincerely to welcome your Excellency once more to our ancient city. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the kind interest your Lordship has evinced in the province of Guzerat and its capital by paying us frequent visits. As we requested your Lordship in the address, we had the honour to present when your Lordship graced us with your presence in the very first year of your Lordship's Government. We also acknowledge with gratitude the trouble your Lordship took in a very trying season to come over here and open our new water-works. These works, so auspiciously opened, we are glad to inform your Lordship, have proved very beneficial to the inhabitants of this city, as your Lordship will see from the fact that, though the design was for supplying thirteen lakhs of gallons per day, we were able to meet the demand of twenty lakhs of gallons in the hot season. The boon of water-supply has been so much appreciated by the inhabitants of this city, that they have, during the last three years, made about 11,000 voluntary house connections at their own expense. This will be considered satisfactory when your Lordship will bear in mind that such house connections in the city of Poona are only 1,800, whilst those in Calcutta and Bombay are not more than 16,000 and 18,000 respectively. We also cannot let your Lordship leave this country without informing you that the portion of the experimental drainage system for carrying away the sullage water, has been brought to a successful termination during your Lordship's period of Government, and that owing to the encouragement given by your Lordship, we have been able to extend it to other parts of the city, and we trust that we shall receive further help in future from the Government to enable us to drain the whole city of Ahmedabad, so that the people of this city may also enjoy the blessings of the modern system of drainage. Although sufficient provision has been made in this city by means of hospitals and dispensaries for the medical relief of the sick persons who can visit them as out-door patients, we think that there are still many poor persons who, while unable to pay the doctor's visiting fees, are unable to walk up to the dispensaries and appear as out-door patients. We have therefore thought it desirable to start an institution to provide home medical relief to such people. The Honourable Mr. Runchorelal Chotalal has offered to pay Rs. 750 per annum of its expenses, and the Municipality has also agreed to contribute a similar sum for the same purpose. And as we know that your Excellency has great sympathy for visiting dispensaries for the medical relief of the poor, and as we believe that Ahmedabad is the first town to start such an institution, we trust your Lordship will be pleased to support it as far as may lie in the power of Government. In the first address which we had the pleasure to submit to your Lordship on the 13th November, 1890, we begged of your Lordship to give an adequate grant for the building of the Guzerat College, which request, we are happy to say, has been complied with, and the college buildings are in course of construction. At present the number of students has been greatly reduced, but we hope that the Guzerat College Committee will be able with proper arrangements to bring it to its former position at least, if not higher than that. We also note with gratification the accomplishment of the suggestion we took the liberty to make in the same address for connecting the provinces of Guzerat and Malwa by constructing the Godhra-Rutlam Railway. As this is probably the last occasion on which we shall have an opportunity of meeting your Lordship, we beg to tender our most heart-felt thanks for your Lordship's kindness, and pray that your Excellency and Lady Harris may long enjoy a happy life in England.—We beg to remain, &c.

His Excellency, in replying, said:—

Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal and Gentlemen of the Municipality,—It has always afforded me great pleasure visiting this town of Ahmedabad, and one visit in particular is of especial interest at this time, as I was then accompanied by the present Emperor of Russia, to whom I am sure you will all wish a happy and prosperous reign. On the subject of water-works and drainage, the supply of water has been a matter of such constant reference with other municipalities that I will not refer to it further here than to congratulate you on the success of your endeavours to supply the city with pure water. As to your drainage scheme, all intelligent persons who take an interest in these matters are looking at these experiments at Ahmedabad as a guide for themselves, when undertaking like projects, and certainly as far as you have gone, they may desire encouragement from your endeavours, with the skilled advie eof gentlemen who have studied the question of sewage farms in England, you shall be able to commence at the end of the failure of others and the beginning of their success. From the memo. supplied to me by Mr. Runchodlal it would appear that a distinct reduction of mortality can be shown in the one street in which your drainage operations have been long enough complete to enable you to derive deductions by comparing the present mortality with what it used to be in that street, and is now the rate in other undrained portions of the city. Gentlemen, I know you must have had great difficulty in fighting the opposition to a scheme of subsoil sewerage, but I know that opposition is not confined to gentlemen of your nationality. An eminent engineer in another part of the province has written strongly against the system, but it is a distinct advantage to Government to know what is now observable here in the event of like schemes contemplated in other localities coming before Government for sanction. With regard to the visiting doctor it is impossible for me at this moment to promise a grant-in-aid of this charity much as we approve of the principle. The law is that it is obligatory on municipalities to make adequate provision for dispensaries; but Government has assisted you largely. In villages and the smaller towns, no medical aid is available from one year's end to another, and the same spirit of philanthropy which animates you in providing this charitable institutions animates Government in wishing to afford the same relief to the poorer villages. All I can promise is that Government will consider with favour, if possible, any appeal, you advance for further assistance. I am sorry to see that the figures of attendance at the college show a falling off. If the subject was raised in the Legislative Council, and Government is bound to look into the matter and see if the cause is preventible to make suggestions to the committee, and give a helping hand if possible. We already make a grant-in-aid, and have provided a site on favourable terms for the college and I trust that in the course of the next few years a large amount of success will attend the institution. I have heard that there is some prospect of the Prantij Railway being taken up by a private company. I do not see why private enterprise in England and India does not take up these undertakings to a greater extent. Possibly in the case of the former the fluctuating value of the rupee has a deterrent effect, but amongst native capitalists there seems to be some want of enterprise in not endeavouring to float undertakings of such promise as this. The Bombay Government have done their best in trying to push feeders lines in Guzerat, and we can do no more, and I can only hope that when one of these lines has been taken up and proved successful, capitalists may be encouraged to come forward more readily. There are two subjects I should like to touch on, and one of somewhat humourous character. The citizens of Ahmedabad in public meeting assembled recently petititioned Government against "the rumoured "Disfranchisement" of Guzerat. Some people say that natives have no sense of honour. I cannot agree with them, for you carried out the farce with all the solemnity of the best comic actors. So well indeed that you deceived even the elect and on the agenda of the ProvincialConference was the item: "The threatened disfranchisement of Guzerat." Assuming that a redistribution is necessary, it is a fact that the members of Government have not even discussed the question as yet. Where then the rumours and threatenings came from I know not. Certainly they do not emanate from Government. The invention appears to have all the elements of a comedy of errors, and I congratulate the players on carrying it through with such successful solemnity. The other subject is not humorous. I understand that motions have been made in the Courts of Surat, Broach, Nadiad, and Ahmedabad for a perpetual injunction against municipalities entertaining distinguished visitors. Now, whatever the present provisions of the law in this matter I am certain that I shall have all the Bombay municipalities when I say that their capacity shall be put beyond legal question: that municipalities should have the power to maintain the hospitable tradition of the East and to entertain distinguished visitors.

In conclusion, his Excellency said that he looked back with the greatest pleasure to his various visits to Ahmedabad. He congratulated them on all they had already achieved, and he wished them all success in the future, prosperity to the town, and ample harvest in the country.

His Excellency, after returning to his carriage, drove over the bridge to the other side of the river, to inspect the new works now in progress for the Guzerat College, for which the estimated cost is one and a-half lakhs of rupees. Driving back by the same route, he proceeded to a mandap erected in the city, in the vicinity of which Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal has built a public fountain in commemoration of his election as a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Wadia, barrister-at-law, opened the proceedings with a speech, after which his Excellency turned on the water to the fountain with a silver key, and, returning to the mandap, made a short speech, saying what special pleasure it afforded him to be able to assist in opening a work in commemoration of his friend, Mr. Runchodlal, and eulogising that gentleman for his many charities and general benevolence. This ceremony being concluded, his Excellency visited the Civil Hospital, over which he was conducted by Dr. McCloghey, the Civil Surgeon, and then proceeded to the Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Female Dispensary, where a new obstetric ward is to be built through the munificence of Mr. Runchodlal. This gentleman having made a short speech requested his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the new building, which Lord Harris, accompanied by the gentlemen present, proceeded to do, and duly declared the stone to be "well and truly laid." His Excellency, in a brief speech, said he was sure the proposed addition to the hospital would be one of great value, and a boon to a large number of the female population. Large numbers of the townspeople had collected in the streets to greet his Excellency on his return to the Sheibagh. This afternoon the Commissioner has invited the native officials and leading gentry to a garden party to have the honour of meeting the Governor, and there will be a large dinner party with reception afterwards in the evening.

DISTURBANCE BETWEEN RIVAL MAHOMEDAN SECTS.

On Saturday afternoon, a somewhat serious disturbance occurred at Jail Road between a number of Moguls and Sidees, Shias and Soonies, respectively, over the corpse of a Mogul (Shiah) who died that afternoon, about 2 o'clock, in his house at Phool Gully, and had it not been for the prompt arrival of the police the disturbance would have resulted in great personal injuries to both th[illegible] contending parties. It appears that a Mogul, named Almas Mirza Nubee, arrived in Bombay a few years ago, from Abooshir, and put up in a house belonging to a Parsee, named Sorabji, at Phool Gully. After his arrival here, he commenced working in the dock as a diver, and married a Sidee woman, belonging to the Shiah section, and lived with her. Latterly Almas was attacked with fever and asthma, which terminated fatally on Saturday afternoon. The funeral expenses having been paid by a Mogul, named Mirza Mahomed, the body was placed on a bier, and while it was being conveyed to the Sonapore burial-ground in a procession, consisting of Moguls, a number of Sidees came forward, stopped the procession, and contended that as the deceased was married to a Sidee woman, they (the Sidees) were entitled to perform the burial ceremonies of the deceased. On the other hand the Moguls contended that as the deceased was a Shiah, they had a right to perform the funeral. There were about a thousand persons on each side, and an altercation took place between them, when Superintendent Sweeney, Sirdar Mir Abdullali Khan Bahadur, Inspectors George and Merchant, Constables Tighe, Wrafter, and Johnson, and a number of policemen arrived and having separated the contending parties summoned the heads of both the factions to settle the dispute. In a short time Shaik Abdulla, the king of the Sidee community in Bombay, in company with his queen arrived, followed shortly afterwards by the head of the Moguls. Superintendent Sweeney and the Sirdar having explained to them the whole circumstances, asked them to settle the matter on the spot. After holding a short consultation, they arrived at the conclusion that the Moguls should be allowed to perform the funeral. The crowd was then dispersed by the police, and the corpse was conveyed by the Moguls to the Sonapore Burial-ground, escorted by Superintendent Sweeney, Inspectors George and Merchant, and a number of policemen.. Fortunately no one was injured.

LOST OR NOT LOST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While the well-known insurance case, on which you so ably commented in your issue of yesterday, is engaging the public attention, will you kindly allow me to enquire,

If the words, "Lost or not lost," which occur in most marine policies, have any meaning, and what?

If they occur in the polices which were the subject-matter of the suits decided by Mr. Justice Farran.

Supposing they did, to what extent, if at all, would they affect the contention that it is incumbent on the party proposing an insurance to disclose to the insuring office not only all the material facts within his knowledge, but also his inferences from such facts, his anxieties and his fears; in short, to state unreservadly everything calculated in reason to make the proposed insurance an impossibility?—Yours, &c.,

H.

THE FIRE AT JUMA MUSJID.

The following is the official report submitted to the Commissioner of Police, by the Divisional Superintendent Mr. Grennan, in connection with the fire, which broke out on Friday forenoon, near Juma Musjid:—"Yesterday about 11 a.m., a fire broke out in the shop of Sultanalli Rahimbhay, a dealer in fire-works and stationery, situated in a building of one storey high, the ground floor being shops, occupied by umbrella, stationery, and fire-work sellers. The building is in Janjeeker Street, just at the east entrance of the Juma Musjid. The fire quickly spread to the adjoining shops, and soon the whole building was in flames. The engines of the Municipal Fire Brigade and one belonging to the Munguldas Market were speedily on the scene and soon got the fire under, and kept confined to the building itself. The origin of the fire is not known, but a theory of spontaneous combustion is put forward. The fire was completely extinguished by 1 p.m. The estimated damage to the building and property (contents of the several shops) is given as follows:—Building, Rs. 12,000, contents of shop Rs. 35,100, in all Rs. 47,100.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 3, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF MR. BAPAT'S AGENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 10.

In Girdhar's evidence the students of book-keeping would have found good practice, for it involved a mass of figures which would perplex anyone who had not studied Gujerati book-keeping, and the peculiar modes of keeping the accounts would be quite embarrassing even to men of arithmetical propensities. Girdhar's evidence occupied nearly a fortnight, and his patience was untiring. The mere hearing of his evidence was to say the least uninteresting to outsiders, but it was of the utmost interest to the parties concerned. The Hon. Mr. Mehta is conspicuous by his absence, for his eloquent voice is greatly missed not only because of his able advocacy, but because he invariably broke the monotony of the proceedings by humorous remarks and infused liveliness into the proceedings. Mr. Kanga who is known for his argumentative power has an equally able opponent in the person of Mr. Khare. Mr. Kanga's zeal to expedite the enquiry is commendable. I hear on the best authority that Mr. Branson of the Bombay bar will represent the prosecution from Monday. Mr. Branson is expected to arrive here to-morrow. The case of receiving a bribe from the Maharaja of Vekra was proceeded with today.

Mr. Furdoonji Kanga, in opening the case, said that Vekra was a dharmadaya inam village belonging to the temple of Gopal Lalji. It is said to have been originally granted about a century since, and was held without interruption ever since, by the Maharaja of the temple for the time being until the year 1890 when a question was raised as to the title of the Maharaja to hold the village. On the 16th of September, 1890, a notice was issued to the *adhikari* of the temple, under the signature of Mr. Bapat, requiring him to show by what title the village was held and to produce the *sanad* regarding the grant of the village. In reply to this notice the Maharaja's mukhtyar, on the 1st October, 1890, asked for three months' time, to enable him to produce the necessary evidence as the Maharaja was then away aat Mathura, and the required time was granted. In the meantime the Settlement Department began to make enquiries of the *padnis* regarding the old documents of the village. On the 1st of January, 1890, when the mukhtyar was required to attend and produce the documents. A yadi was sent, asking for six months' extension of time on the ground that the Maharaja was away, and so was his mukhtyar who was acquainted with the case. But on the 5th of January, 1891, Mr. Elliot passed an order attaching the village. The Maharaja's mukhtyar not having received any reply to his application for extension and being unaware of the order of attachment repeated his application for time by a yadi, dated 5th January, but the application was disposed of by Mr. Bapat's *shera* that there was no reason for granting an extension of time. When the Maharaja's people subsequently came to know of the attachment they were naturally alarmed, and Jugjeewandass Jamnadass, a follower of the Maharaja, and who occasionally did business for him was sent to Baroda to set matters right. He found that it was necessary to make terms with Mr. Bapat, and that Girdhar was the proper person through whom to approach him. Girdhar was accordingly asked to undertake the business which he consented to do, and a payment of Rs. 4,000 was agreed upon. Two or three days afterwards Girdhar took the Maharaja's mukhtyar and Jugjeewandass Jamnadass to Mr. Bapat who assured them that all would be right and asked them to pay the amount settled with Girdhar. He also suggested that they should make a petition and forward in the documents they relied upon. The mukhtyar, accordingly, on the 11th of May, 1891, presented a petition forwarding some of the documents on which they relied. He followed it up by another petition dated 27th July, 1891, forwarding some more documents. In the meantime Girdhar went on pressing the Maharaja's mukhtyar for payment of the amount agreed to, and accordingly six bars of gold of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 were purchased by the Maharaja's a[illegible] and out of the six bars three were handed over [illegible]rdhar at once as the first instalment and the remaining three were deposited with Jamnadass of the firm of Vijbhukhandass Ambaidass to be handed over to Girdhar on the decision of the case being given in the Maharaja's favour. In due time the receipt of the three gold bars was acknowldged by Mr. Bapat, and a petition was thereafter presented on behalf of the Maharaja, on the 13th of August, 1891, stating that although the necessary evidence had been adduced the case had not yet been disposed of on that petition Mr. Elliot apparently on the same day endorsed an order raising the attachment stating that "as the evidence asked for has been sent in *at last* the japati of the village may be taken off." The order was, dated 12th August, 1891, but it must be 13th of August, 1891, because the petition itself bore that date. The Maharaja's people were very pleased, and they at once sent off a telegraphic message to the Maharaja saying that the village had escaped. They then applied to Mr. Bapat for the formal order removing the attachment but they were put off. They then applied to Girdhar for an explanation of the delay, and he told them that it had been decided to raise the terms especially as the whole of the village had been restored without the contemplated increase in the *ankda* of the village. The Maharaja's people demurred to make any further payment as they had no authority from the Maharaja. The subsequent proceedings of the case showed a curious piece of somersault. The enquiries regarding the old documents of the village, which had apparently been dropped, were again taken up and Mr. Elliott on the 16th of September, 1891, made the following remark underneath the order removing the attachment. "Suspend this order for a few days." After sometime the village was made *khulsa* by an order, dated the 6th of April, 1892, a moiety of the net income of the village being awarded to the temple. After this the Maharaja frequently applied for the removal of the japti. He also applied for payment of the sums realised before the village was made *khulsa*, and of the income payable to the temple under the order making it *khulsa*, but his requests were not complied with. The matter was ultimately enquired into, and the result of the enquiry was the charge now to be conducted.

Several witnesses were examined and bore out the statements of counsel.

Girdharlal Nanabhoy was a witness in this case also, in his examination by Mr. Bhaishunker he said that he knew Jugjeewan Jamnadas of Kadi, he was a Vasanav and that was his connection with the Maharaja who was in possession of Vekra. Jugjeewan came to witness, and told him that the village of Vekra was attached, and he consequently wanted the assistance of the witness in that matter. Being asked by him Jugjeewan said that he was sent by Govindram to see him. He asked this question, because he always wanted to remain on guard in such cases connected with Mr. Bapat. After consulting with Mr. Bapat, witness saw the Maharaja in the railway train. The Maharaja asked him to see Chiranjilal. Afterwards Chiranjilal called and saw witness at his place. They then talked about the matter and it was agreed to pay about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 (a year's income of the village) to Mr. Bapat. Witness got suspicious that Chiranjilal would, perhaps, get a larger amount from the Maharaja. Witness, therefore, went to Bombay, and saw the Maharaja who finally consented to pay Rs. 4,000 to Mr. Bapat. It was agreed to buy gold worth Rs. 4,000. He then went to Poona, and saw Mr. Bapat. He had gone to Poona only once. After he returned from Poona, Chiranjilal and Jugjeewandass came to him with gold bars worth about Rs. 1,800. Witness handed over the gold bars to Mr. Bapat. The remaining bars of gold were to be given after the case had been favourably settled. Witness took Chiranjilal to Mr. Bapat to have the receipts of gold bar acknowledged. He then learnt from Chiranjilal that an order had been made to remove the japti. He then sent a message to Kadi to that effect. Mr. Bapat also told him that the order for the removal of the japti had been passed by the Saheb. The village was, however, not made free; because Mr. Bapat told him that an officer from Kadi had informed him that the rejoicings at the news of the village being freed was so great that Rs. 10,000 were spent after an *ochan* to celebrate the event. An order was subsequently passed to attach half the village. Witness told Chiranjilal and Jugjeewandass that Mr. Bapat had informed him that Rs. 10,000 were spent after rejoicings; but they replied that they knew nothing about it. He did not know with whom the remaining gold bars were kept.

The enquiry was then adjourned to Monday.

The Governor of Delagoa Bay has declined Col. Ferreira's offer to enlist Transvaal volunteers for the defence of Lorenzo Marques. Representations have been made to the Portuguese Government by the Chamber of Commerce of Lorenzo Marques, stating that the existing state of things in the town is intolerable. Business is ruined, and pestilence is imminent by reason of the confinement of the population into a small area. The authorities are urged to accept the assistance of volunteers from the Transvaal.

Herr Leist, the ex-Chancellor of the Cameroons, who was sentenced the other week "to be transferred to another post at a reduced salary," will, it is now semi-officially announced, "in no circumstances receive a fresh appointment."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An application was made at the Madras High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard, sitting in Chambers, in the matter of the Nilgiri Railway Company. Leave was sought for the Official Liquidator to borrow from the debenture-holders the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the maintenance and further construction of the line. In making the application, Mr. Morgan, who appeared for the Official Liquidator, said that under the rules the application was one that could be made in Chambers by an attorney. Its importance justified his briefing counsel; but considering the feelings existing with regard to the question of costs, he preferred to make the application himself.

The extraordinary weather which has continued the rain and clouds of the Monsoon into November, and drenched afresh an already sodden country as high up as Umballa, is no doubt to be principally attributed to the persistence of low atmospheric pressure throughout Northern India at a time when usually cold weather areas of high pressures should have formed or be forming. It was clearly owing to this that the storm which formed near the Andamans about the 30th October and struck the coast north of Madras, instead of maintaining a concentrated form was able to diffuse itself over an area which on the 3rd instant extended from Agra to Cape Comorin and from Vizagapatam to Poona. Coincidently with this, the Monsoon current from the Bay made a fresh advance over Bengal, the N.-W.P. and Central Provinces, and on the following day not only brought 3 inches of rain to Allahabad, but caused the amount registered up to the date since October 16th to be twelve times the normal average. This appears, we repeat, to be due to the tardy establishment of seasonable high pressure over Northern India generally, and until the present distribution alters in a marked degree we may expect any day a recurrence of the unpleasant and even disastrous weather of last week. To realise this deficiency of atmospheric pressure it should be borne in mind that in ordinary years an area girt by the isobar of 30 inches makes its appearance in the Punjab and Rajputana towards the middle of October, a favourite centre of development being Ajmere. In 1887, for example, by the 31st the 30-inch pressure circle had widened so as to take in Akola in Berar. The line of 29·95, which this year lies along the base of the Himalayas, then stretched from Bombay to Gopalpore. In 1889, on the same date, the area embraced by the 30-inch isobar included the whole of the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Hyderabad; and the isobar of 29·95 again passed through Bombay and Gopalpore. Last year, on the same date, the line of 30-inch pressure was well south of latitude 24° and that of 29·95 stretched across from Bellary to Akyab. In the present year, on the 5th November, when the 30-inch line is sometimes south of Calcutta, it was still totally absent from India, with the exception of a solitary and transient appearance at Peshawar. We can, therefore, only look at the weather maps and sigh for high barometers and a wall of pressure which will repel the too long tarrying Monsoon and oblige it to retreat nearer to the equator. Our Indian meteorologists have got to the stage when they can tell us well enough the how and why of weather phenomena, but it is only by referring them to other phenomena the secrets of whose existence are hid from our observation. The universal absence of pressure over India this year is evidently no local matter, but part and parcel of the general scheme of things, an outcome of causes affecting a large portion of the earth's surface, and practically altogether independent of local conditions within the Indian area. It should be added that from the latest telegrams to hand there is every indication of a favourable change having set in.

No one, we presume, will demur to the proposition that in these days of financial scarcity we ought to be tolerably certain that a railway project will answer its objects before we are committed to its construction, observes the *Pioneer*, and adds. We had been under the impression hitherto that the Rohri-Kotri project was a necessity as providing a safe alternative route between Karachi and Sukkur—a matter that might, of course, be of the utmost consequehce in certain military contingencies. That conclusion, however, is totally denied by an expert of the first rank, who writes to us on the subject as follows:—"Tha line now being surveyed from Rohri to Kotri follows the course of the original survey for the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the ostensible reason for reviving this project is to ensure uninterrupted communication with the Port of Karachi, as the section of the North-Western Railway between Sukkur and Kotri on the right bank of the river has so often been breached. The Karachi people have done well to strike while the iron is hot, having the interruptions to traffic caused by this year's floods as their text and a former Commissioner as Public Works Department Minister to advocate their cause; but though the breaks in the North-Western Railway are no doubt annoying, a little reflection is required before building over 200 miles of line, with a 40-lakh bridge over the Indus at Kotri to follow, as it certainly will, though a ferry is now modestly spoken of as sufficient. Communication with our western frontier is even more important than removing an occasional inconvenience to Karachi and the proposed line will do nothing towards securing this, for the floods that give the trouble begin above Sukkur and, sweeping across the Ruk-Sibi section of the Quetta line, break back again across the North-Western Railway main line, so that it is the Quetta line which suffers first, and uninterrupted communication between Karachi and Sukkur would still leave Quetta out in the cold. These floods are kept off the country, which slopes away from the river, by a system of protective works known as the Kusmore and Begari bunds, to the north of Sukkur, and there are not wanting suggestions that the present P. W. D. Minister would not have been now considering the question of duplicating this section of the North-Western Railway had he when Commissioner in Sind refrained from economising unwisely over these bunds. Whether the Bombay authorities have really economised too much, or whether the outbreaks of the river are uncontrollable by any practicable outlay, it is unfortunately true that the remedy now proposed leaves the most serious consequences of a failure of the bunds untouched."

"There is another point to be considered. For the last ten years efforts have been made to secure a direct connection between Karachi and Delhi by a line from Hyderabad across the desert, and the Hyderabad-Omerkote Railway may be regarded as a step in this direction which will doubtless be extended some day. Here is a fair opening for private enterprise and one which will render the line under review absolutely superfluous. Taking into consideration all these points and the critical financial state of the Government, who it appears from a question in Parliament are unable to find rolling stock even for lines that do pay, it is to be hoped that this project will receive very full discussion before it is sanctioned. Even the survey may be regarded as a piece of extravagance, unless indeed the P. W. D. have got more men than they know what to do with, for in a perfectly flat country the cost of a line can be estimated quite near enough from existing examples. Here is no delicate question of whether the line will pay 3½ or 4 per cent., as there is but little for it to earn except what is taken from the corresponding section of the North-Western Railway, and after all, the uncertain factor is not what the line will cost to make and to work, but what it will earn." We hope the objections brought forward in this protest will be fully answered before the money begins to be spent. The valley of the Indus and the country beyond is a Public Works sink into which crores of rupees have been poured in the course of the last dozen years. Much of the extravagance was due to the haste imposed on the engineers by circumstances; but there is no such urgency now as need prevent the fullest deliberation.

Countess Fedora Gleichen, after nine sittings given by the Princess of Wales, has finished the model of a bust of her Royal Highness, which is to be executed in marble for a committee, persided over by Lord Abergavenny, and representing, it is understood, a leading political club. The work is very successful as a likeness. The Countess is also working on a model for the memorial to her late father, Prince Victor of Holenlohe.

"As the proposed line then can do no good from a military point of view, it remains to examine its prospects as a commercial line. The left bank of the river below Sukkur has not indeed been hitherto so subject to flood as the right bank, but as the country on both sides falls away from the river, it is quite possible that a change of course may change also the incidence of the flood, and there is nothing in the nature of things to prevent the Indus breaking over its right bank above Sukkur and over the left bank below at the same time. The left bank above Sukkur has often been flooded and the railway breached, and what guarantee is there that the same thing will not happen below Sukkur? As the country traversed is mostly jungle, the territory of the Mir of Khyrpur, there is no prospect of the line paying more than working expenses by local traffic and its only real object will be to serve as a duplicate for the corresponding section of the North-Western Railway for a week or a fortnight every fourth or fifth year, in order to prevent the merchants of Karachi incurring demurrage. It can hardly even serve as a feeder to the Kotri section, since what little traffic there may be, probably finds its way down to Kotri by boat already. It is worthy of consideration by the Financial Department whether it would not be cheaper to pay the Karachi people any loss they may incur, than even to contemplate this project, as the survey expenses judiciously invested would cover any such liability. But, after all, are the Karachi people any worse off than those Bombay merchants who depend upon the B. B. and C. I., a line which has frequently been breached?"

There is a good deal of hubbub among house proprietors in Lucknow cantonments, says a Lucknow paper, owing to an order of the General Officer at Dikusha that any trees which the sanitary authorities consider detrimental to the health of the residents shall be incontinently cut down. The order is proper enough we have no doubt, always provided some discretion is exercised, and that no full grown timber which is ornamental and useful as an avenue shade and does not impede the circulation of healthful breezes, is wilfully doomed to the axe. It will be remembered that some years since a Lucknow Deputy Commissioner took a fad into his head that the avenues of the civil station roads required thinning. In his zeal for wood-cutting he well nigh destroyed a tamarind avenue which is the pride of all Lucknowites, and on all sides ordered trees to be felled which were an ornament to the Mall. This over-zeal resulted in his transfer to a minor station in the North-West Provinces, where he could cut away—*a la* the "Grand Old Man"—till further orders. We hope that General Sir Robert Low is not desirous of reverting to detachment duty in some jungly tract.

The other day a valuable horse, owned by a Lucknow barrister, was stung to death by bees; some of the servants, of the owner having rashly disturbed a nest of these insects which was located in a tree adjoining the stables in which the unfortunate animal was eating his gram.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had intended to give a county ball at Sandringham on Friday, Nov. 9 (the Prince's birth-day), but this function was given up in consequence of the death of their brother-in-law, the Czar. There has not been a ball at Sandringham since Dec. 1891. The Princess of Wales made arrangements to proceed at the shortest notice to Russia.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, who has just left London, has given to an interviewer his impressions of Russian royalties. Two years ago, he says, he "spent a considerable time" at the palace at Peterhoff:—I saw much of the Czar and Czarina, and the Imperial family generally. I never saw a more beautifully attached couple than the Czar and his wife, and as to the children, they simply worshipped their parents. Of the Czarewitch I formed a very high opinion. Many people are now wondering what will happen should he come to the throne—whether he will act in a belligerent or in a peaceful spirit. I can testify that his sentiments are the sentiments of his father. He is a most loveable youngman, thoroughly cultured, and with a mind broadened by travel. Neither Russia nor Europe need fear anything from him in the way of antagonisms or asperities. When the doctor saw the Czarwitch he found him in excellent health, "a robust man of twenty-six," and with "every mark of good habits upon him."

During the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Liverpool, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress were the only guests at the Royal dinner at Newsham House, and during the course of the meal a footman entered the dining-room and solemnly handed to the Lord Mayor a silver salver, on which lay a small parcel loosely wrapt in soft paper. Upon investigation, this was found to contain a diminutive doll, evidently of home manufacture, but neatly made and dressed in baby clothes; it was accompanied by a note to the Lord Mayor, signed, but with no address, humbly begging, through him, the Duchess's acceptance of the gift for the infant Prince Edward. Much merriment was caused, the Duke being especially amused. The gift was accepted. The doll was made and dressed by a little girl living somewhere in the neighbourhood of Newsham House, and its presentation had been entirely her own idea.

Mr. Kennaway Douglas, Professor of Chinese at King's College, and Keeper of the Oriental Books and Manuscripts at the British Museum, has been lecturing to a Tyneside audience upon the characteristics of the Chinese. He thinks there are few men more miserable than the Emperor of China—"the Vice-Regent of Heaven" and "the Solitary Man." The last phrase, says Prof. Douglas, exactly describes his condition. His life is a round of receptions—at two in the morning, winter and summer—of attendance at dramatic performances, and of the fulfilment of elaborate religious duties. Though surrounded by flatterers, he lives a life of isolation—unknown personally to his subjects, and hedged about with ceremonial.

The *National Observer* tells a characteristic story of the late Sir John Astley. There was the poor widow of a man with whom Sir John was but casually acquainted. When her husband died she applied to him for assistance. Sir John responded in the following terms: "Here's a fiver, all I can afford; but plank it down on Common for the Derby."

An adventure that has just befallen a Paris Commissary of Police reads like an extract from a farcical comedy at the Palais Royal. The gentleman in question lost a book of passes with which, in virtue of his office, he is enabled to ride in the omnibuses free. Information was sent by him to the Omnibus Company, who forwarded a description of the missing tickets to all their conductors. A few days afterwards the tickets turned up again, but the Commissary omitted to inform the Company of the fact. The consequence was, that the first time he rode in an omnibus and tendered one of the passes, he was promptly seized by the conductor and handed over to the custody of a policeman. To his protest that he was a Commissary of Police, and that the passes were really his, the only reply that was vouchsafed to him, was "Ah, I daresay you are; but we have heard that story before." At the station-house, whither he was conducted, he was recognised by the officials and released, but not before his colleagues in the force had had a good laugh at him.

In all the annals of horse stealing, no more ingenious defence was ever advanced than that of the sailor convicted at the Preston Sessions. How feeble is fiction after a narrative like this:—"The night was fine, the dew falling. Passing through Garstang, I came across the mare, and as it seemed to be going the same way as myself, we jogged along together. I called at a farmhouse and asked if they knew the owner, but they did not, and I borrowed a piece of sacking and a bucket of water, and bathed some sores the animal had on its back, and proceeded on my way, after being advised to turn the animal adrift. When I came to two lane ends I tried to drive the animal away, but it knew who had treated it well, and followed me. Had I wanted to steal a horse I could have stolen a horse, gig and a splendid set of harness two miles lower down the road." The story bristles with circumstantial details—service on ninety-eight ships, a fall from a building eighty-seven feet high, and over three hundred characters. And, alas! that to these figures four months' hard should now have to be added.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SQUARE-RIGGED SAILING VESSELS.

In the number of square-rigged sailing vessels, there was an increase of 4 and in the tonnage of 3,955 tons. There were 12 vessels above 1,000 tons each, with an aggregate tonnage of 22,001 tons that brought coal and kerosene oil and left with cargoes of salt and grain or in ballast. The remaining 30 were small vessels trading to ports in the East, which measured on an average 293 tons, and were 7 less in number than in 1892-93.

As compared with 1892-93 there was last year an increase in revenue from all sources of Rs. 2,02,845.

WHARFAGE FEES AND DOCK DUES ON GOODS.

The receipts from wharfage fees amounted to more than half the total revenue, and shown an advance of Rs. 1,94,916, which was nearly all earned at the docks under the influence of several causes. In the first place, coasting steamers gained largely last year in the competition with country craft for freight between Bombay and coast ports, especially, those of Bhownugger and Karachi, and took to the docks, where they have berths alongside the Harbour walls, goods that were accommodated at the bunders, when carried by country craft,—secondly, owing to deficient crops in Bengal and low prices in Burma the number of rice-laden vessels from Burma which discharge at the docks were more, while those from Calcutta, whose cargoes are landed at the bunders, were less; and, thirdly, the increase in imports and exports of goods, such as piece-goods and seeds, the trade in which mostly passes through the docks. The increase at the bunders from wharfage fees, therefore, was only Rs. 4,265.

TRADE STATISTICS.

In considering the figures showing the receipts under this head, it is necessary to take the figures for the bunders and docks together and to examine the trade statistics in some detail.

The Traffic Manager and the Dock Superintendent, whose reports are appended, comment fully on the trade passing over the bunders and docks respectively, and it is necessary to note the more important items only in dealing with the figures in the aggregate.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The importation of building materials by sea which in 1891-92 showed some signs of revival, dropped last year to a total of 250,551 tons, being the lowest point touched since 1881-82, and seems to indicate that building operations in the city continue to be slack. There is nothing special to notice in any of the items, except that the imports of planks and rafters brought by steamer from Singapore and discharged at the docks have risen from 4,193 to 7,586 tons, so that the decrease was entirely in the trade dealt with at the bunders, which consists for the most part of teak and amounted to 11,895 tons. The imports of building materials in the past are compared with the figures of previous years in the subjoined statement:—

	Timber.	Chunam.	Bricks and tiles.	Sand.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881-82	48,121	39,246	32,721	100,819
Average for 4 years ending 1886-87	68,864	59,409	42,911	131,061
Average for 4 years ending 1889-90	85,919	70,626	71,865	159,659
1890-91	86,796	47,632	45,123	101,730
1891-92	70,109	51,104	44,255	94,722
1892-93	81,248	50,081	47,991	96,479
1893-94	72,746	49,031	41,272	87,502

COAL.

The imports of coal from foreign contries which, include 11,331 tons brought from Japan for the first time, are shown by the Customs Returns to have decreased to the extent of 93,113 tons, and the imports of country coal from Calcutta on the other hand to have increased by 22,685 tons, the net result being a decrease of 70,428 tons. The quantity landed at the Port Trust wharves was 308,008 tons, including 3,533 tons of Government coal, the deduction of which gives 304,475 as the quantity imported by the trade, because the imports of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. &. C. I. Railway Companies and most of the imports of Government are landed at their private wharves and are therefore not taken account of in the Traffic Manager's Returns. The Trade imports were 20,420 tons less than they were in 1892-93, due to a strike at Home of the miners, and the imports of the Railway Companies and Government were 50,008 tons less, due to the increased consumption by the former of country coal.

The exports from the Trust wharves are 9,502 tons less than in 1892-93, because in that year the B. I. S N. Company's Bunker coal was temporarily stored at Mody Bay reclamation, and being now accommodated in their own yard at Mazagon, their shipments no longer appear in the traffic returns.

In the Port Trust Returns only the importation of cotton by sea is taken account of. The quantity so imported last year was more than in any previous year and 217,070 bales in excess of 1892-93.

The reason of the increase is that cotton from Provinces lying convenient to the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, encouraged by the facilities offered by that railway and the cheap and rapid means of transit from Bhownugger made available by the coasting steamers running between that port and Bombay, has more largely used this route. The steamers having secured the bulk of the trade, a large proportion of the increase, viz., 178, 692 bales was landed at the dock, but country craft had also a share of the increase, and having as usual discharged at the bunders accounts for the increase at the bunders of 38,375 bales.

In the exports of cotton there was a decrease of 11,087 bales. All the shipments were made in the docks, but only 552,877 bales, or say a half of the number exported were shipped from the quays, the remaining 598,054 bales having been brought to the docks by lighters and taken in overside, an arrangement that in the fair season may be conveniently carried out and when there is a demand for carts, is apparently a more profitable way of dealing with shipments than carting such a distance. But from the Trustees point of view there are objections to it as the presence in the docks of a large number of lighters blocks up the water area and impedes the movement of large vessels, and the crews are troublesome from their inattention to sanitary regulations, and on the part of the ships there is the objection that the process of loading is less rapid from boats than from the quays. It would, therefore, be more satisfactory if it could be arranged for all the shipments to be made from the quays, but the dock wharfage fee levied on cotton being only two annas a bale, it is not practicable for any inducement to be offered to the shippers that would compensate for the saving by the use of lighters instead of carts.

Previous to the opening of the Wet Docks when cargoes were all shipped in the stream it mattered little in regard to the conveyance of consignments to loading vessels, where the cotton storage ground was situated, for the cost was much the same from one part of the shore as from another, and Colaba being in other respects very convenient for the trade, the Cotton market came to be established there. There can be no doubt, however, that in the present changed conditions the trade is at a disadvantage in having its market so far removed from the docks, but in view, on the one hand, of the vested interests at Colaba in the shape of presses and godowns provided for the trade, and, on the other, of the large area required for its accommodation, the removal of the trade to a more convenient position has hitherto been attended with considerable difficulties, and the Trustees are not yet prepared to make suitable proposals to this end:—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Bunders Bales.	Docks Bales.	Total Bales.	Bunders Bales	Docks Bales	Total. Bales.
Average for 5 years ending 1885-86	567,351	..	567,351	842,719	431,696	1,274,415
During 1886-87	407,961	2,819	410,810	745,229	438,481	1,183,710
" 1887-88	474,211	2,884	477,095	780,000	406,253	1,186,253
" 1888-89	465,984	...	465,984	732,792	505,564	1,238,356
" 1889-90	311,255	120,661	431,916	653,844	752,109	1,405,953
" 1890-91	418,272	125,793	544,065	563,390	808,319	1,371,709
" 1891-92	259,141	147,121	406,262	492,663	610,010	1,102,673
" 1892-93	288,260	118,392	406,652	556,538	605,480	1,162,018
" 1893-94	325,638	297,084	623,722	598,054	552,877	1,150,931

FIREWOOD.

The firewood trade at the Trustees' bunders amounted to 124,720 tons, and at the sidings to 24,367 tons, making a total of 149,087 tons, which is a slight improvement on 1892-93, when the quantity imported was 148,481 tons. The increase was wholly in the imports at the sidings; those at the bunders show a decrease of 5,540 tons. The average of four previous years was 143,900 tons.

IRON AND STEEL.

The imports under the head of Iron and Steel include girders, castings, pig, bar, and sheet iron. The total quantity imported last year is shown as 73,541 tons, but includes 6,110 of old iron from ships broken up on the hards at Mazagaon, the deduction of which leaves 67,431 tons as the trade imports. As compared with 1892-93 there is an increase of 7,240 tons; the imports in that year, however, were below the average, which may be taken at 66,751 tons.

(*To be continued.*)

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

EUROPE A PREY TO IRRESPONSIBLE RUMOUR.

When the mail left the world was still in ignorance of the precise nature of the late Czar's illness, and no reliable information had reached London of his Majesty's actual condition. The Czar's death had been expected every hour; and reports, indeed, has on more than one occasion had it that he was dead. Rumours of "an improvement" in the Imperial patient's condition have been followed by details of relapse and "unfavourable turns." The conflicting nature of official bulletins and other despatches is apparent in all the news from Russia. Whilst, for example, Wednesday's papers reported that the Princess Alix's marriage had commenced, or was about to commence, up to Thursday afternoon no confirmation of the report had come to hand, nor were any details obtainable. Strange rumours have reached Vienna and Moscow concerning the succession. It has been said (but since been contradicted) that the Czarewitch has declared that he would rather renounce the throne than marry Princess Alix, and that exciting incidents have taken place in the chamber of the dying Czar at Livadia. Other reports state the Princess Alix has had a bridal welcome in Southern Russia, in spite of the melancholy circumstances which have hastened her journey across Europe. Persistent statements, nevertheless, continue to appear in the Paris papers, pointing to an objection on the part of the Czarewitch to the marriage. It is said, again that the Czarina is distraught and in a state of collapse; also that the Grand Duke George is dying.

A SELECTION OF RUMOURS.

A St. Petersburg telegram received on Wednesday night (24th ult.) stated that the Emperor's condition was on Tuesday particularly alarming—gaspings for breath continued for over four hours, almost without intermission, accompanied by sharp pains in the legs. Father Ivan, of Cronstadt, arrived on Tuesday at Livadia. It is declared that he prayed for two hours at the bedside of the Emperor.

It is reported that a French surgeon and Professor Grube, of Charkoff, are travelling to Livadia by special train, and that it has been decided to perfrom a serious operation upon the Czar, on the bare chance of this saving his life. The *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent explains that, in case of one kidney only being affected, the operation contemplated might be possible.

Professor Bergman, of Berlin, has declined to go to Livadia.

It appears that the French cure at Moscow, at the request of several French bishops, has suggested that the Czar shall promise, in case of partial recovery, to make his first journey to France a pilgrimage to Lourdes.

As regards the Czarina, it is reported that the collapse of Her Majesty's strength is becoming more marked, and the physicians apprehend a serious affection of the brain.

"One thing only appears to be true," the *Times* correspondent writes ironically, "which is that since the 18th all State papers have been signed by the Czarewitch by order of the Czar."

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE CZAR.

"Particulars" of the medical treatment of the Emperor have been published in Berlin. His Majesty, it appears, suffers from continuous thirst, and is given buttermilk to quench it. His Majesty likes it, and gains relief from it. At seven o'clock in the morning, at eleven, at four in the afternoon, and at nine in the evening, a jug containing three-quaters of a litre of buttermilk is brought in, the last jug serving for the night. His Majesty thus drinks on an average about three-quaters of buttermilk every twenty-four hours.

He takes no solid food, but very often a plate of broth, containing beaten yolk of eggs, which he greatly enjoys. As with all persons dangerously ill, the patient's condition regulary becomes worse in the evening, and special arrangements have therefore been made for the night. Two doctors take it in turns to sleep in immediate proximity to the sick chamber.

FATHER IVAN OF CRONSTADT.

A publication called *Lucifer* declares that the name of Father Ivan of Kronstadt, who was recently summoned to the bedside of the dying Czar, is a household word, and thousands of pilgrims throng round him every day. His journeyings through Russia partake of the character of imperial progress. In the crowds are to be found the nobility, the highest military and civil officers of the Empire, women of fashion, men of science, wealthy merchants, soldiers and peasants, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Mohammedans—all alike bent on seeing him. It is said that many persons given up by the doctors have been saved by him. When he sees that a cure is hopeless, he does not attempt to perform one. Hence a word about recovery from him is taken by the patient as an indication that he is sure to get well; when he is silent, it is taken as a sentence of death.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CZAREWITCH.

The *Daily News* representative at St. Petersburg reports that rumours are persistent that the death-bed of the Emperor is the scene of touching occurrences. "Poor Princess Alix is said to be still fighting her desperate struggle against the fanatical zeal of the Orthodox clergy, which insists upon her declaring the Evangelical faith, by which she has so piously stood, up to now, accursed. The Princess cannot be persuaded that the matter is a mere formality, and demands that she may be excused from pronouncing the words in question." This rumour, it seems, either emanates or is reported from Darmstadt.

PRINCESS ALIX—A TOUCHING MESSAGE.

Princess Alix of Hesse, accompanied by her sister, the Grand Duchess Sergius, had a State progress through the Crimea on Monday. At Alushta the Czarewitch met her. They continued the journey to Yalta, and, as they drove together through that town they were heartily cheered by the crowd assembled in the streets. Dusk was beginning to set in when they arrived at the Castle of Livadia. The Princess went direct to the Emperor and Empress, and then, accompanied by the members of the Imperial family, proceeded to the Palace Church, where Divine Service was celebrated. On reaching Russian territory Princess Alix received a telegram from the Municipality of Moscow, welcoming Her Royal Highness to Russia, and, in reply, sent the following message:—"Deeply touched that the city of Moscow thought of me at the moment when I set foot upon the soil of my new home, so long dear to me, we, my sister and myself, heartily thank the old and first capital of Russia. We do not doubt the fervour of its prayers for the health of the beloved Emperor. May God help us!—Alix."

GRIEF IN PARIS.

"Let us salute with a profound and gratetul emotion the great friend who is passing from us. But while we are sad, let us remain calm. Let us regret the past without fearing the future." Thus M. Vacquerie, in his premature obituary of the Czar contributed to the *Rappel*. And so "calm" has France remained (says the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writing on Monday night) that she has mourned an Emperor who still lives, and has exhausted a sorrow which some day she may be asked to express. Nothing, indeed, in the history of journalism is more fantastic than the explosion of grief which has shaken Paris during the last week. To such purpose are Toulon and Cronstadt remembered that the tear, ever responsive to the name of Russia, has flowed before there is any cause. There seems to have been a unanimous conspiracy "to voice allowed how good he is, how great should be" before death gave the excuse. There is not a single small print that did not exhaust itself three days ago in eulogistic obituary. . . . There was not a church in Paris which yesterday did not burn its reverential incense. Even the Jews of France combined to pray for (or deplore) the most determined enemy whom their race has known in modern times, and despite the good news that the Czar is better, the boigraphies and panegyrics are still prolonged.

CIRCULATION OF A REVOLUTIONARY DEMAND.

During the last few days pamphlets have been sent through the post at St. Petersburg, summoning the people to demand the political rights and liberties hitherto denied them by the Czar. The pamphlets are signed by a new revolutionary society called "The People's Rights Party," and bears date of Feb. 19, the day on which is commemorated the emancipation of the serfs.

LORD ROBERTS AT NEWPORT.

On Oct. 23 Gen. Lord Roberts opened a bazaar in aid of the funds of a new Volunteer drill hall at Newport, Mon., and was afterwards entertained at luncheon and presented with an address by the Corporation. His Lordship, in reply, said since his return to England after a long sojourn abroad, he had observed no deterioration in that fine, manly spirit which had always inspired men of the British race. An invasion would make the value of the Volunteer force fully appreciated, and without it England would be in a sorry plight, and there would be bitter repentance over lost opportunities of fostering that spirit which induced men to join the Volunteers. Referring to the illness of the Ameer, Lord Roberts said Afghanistan under a friendly Power, was a guarantee for the safety of the North-western frontier of India, and England could never allow anarchy to prevail in that country or permit it to pass into the possession of any other nation.

Mr. J. L. Gorst has been appointed to the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior.

LORD ROSEBERY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPEECH AT SHEFFIELD.

Lord Rosebery was the principal guest at the Cutler's Feast at Sheffield on Oct. 25. Responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." he said there was no thoughtful mind at this moment that was not turned to the sick bed at Livadia. In times past there had been acute subjects of difference with Russia, but he was certain that no one who knew what had happened in Europe during the past twelve years could fail to feel the immeasurable debt of obligation under which we lay to the Emperor of Russia, a monarch whose character and reign were characterised by the worship of truth and peace.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

On the subject of the war between China and Japan, Lord Rosebery referred to the various motives assigned for the recent Cabinet Council, not one of which was the right one. He continued :—

The matter of the intervention between China and Japan was not discussed at the Cabinet. No circular was issued and no rebuff was received. (Laughter). Let me say exactly on what this report so far as I can learn, arose. It is a matter of some delicacy because, if I speak too definitely, I may tend to prevent the very object we had in view (Cheers.) But it is well that the country should know what the general policy of the Cabinet has been, even if we cannot give our exact justification for it. (Cheers.) You all know what the war is between China and Japan. Some may take it to be merely an interesting conflict between the oldest forms of civilisation and the newest forms of civilisation, but to us, with our Eastern interests, it means a great deal more than that. I, at any rate cannot contemplate any such event as might happen in the sudden destruction of the central Government of China by a conquering force.

A headless China, a China without a Government of any kind, means such a scene of chaos and horror as the world perhaps has never contemplated. A population, ingenious indeed, but barbarous and cruel when its passions are aroused, whose numbers are counted, not by millions, but by hundreds of millions, suddenly let loose without the control—none too strong as it is—of a dynasty or Government at Pekin. means, apart from measures that the Powers may take to protect themselves, such an appalling danger to every Christian situated within its limits, such an overflow of dangerous elements into every part of the world that joins it, that I for one consider it might be the gravest catastrophe that could happen to Asiatic civilisation. (Cheers.)

Well, not long ago there reached us, after the first Japanese victory, information from a source which for reasons you will understand, I cannot describe exactly, but which I may characterise as, in my opinion, the highest, the most authoritative, and the most convincing that we could have on that subject—the news that China was willing to concede honourable terms of peace, such as would considerably exceed the demands of Japan in entering on the war and which Japan would certainly accept without diminution of prestige or advantage. It seemed to us, then that it was impossible absolutely to put this information in our pockets and keep it to ourselves, because I think you will agree with me, to whatever party at home you may belong, that no Ministry could have incurred such a responsibility. (Hear, hear.)

Representing as they do a nation whose interest is peace, a nation so largely engaged in the East, and, let me add, without cant, a Christian nation, they could not disregard such overtures. We did not found great hopes upon that, but we did think it our duty to sound the other Courts of Europe and of the United States to ascertain if, in their opinion, there was any possibility of Japan and China coming to terms upon any such conditions as those I have indicated. The reception of these approaches was extraordinarily favourable. The Powers of Europe seemed to feel that a common calamity overshadowed them, but in the judgment of one or two of them—only one. I think, but we we will say one or two to be within the confines of truth—it did not appear that the time had yet arrived when conditions could be put forward with any advantage for the consideration of the combatants.

I do not say that I disagree with that view. I am inclined rather to concur with it, but to represent that when the Powers of Europe consider a question of this kind, if one of the Powers thinks the time has not yet come and the other Powers are prepared to strain a point and think that the time has come—that there is therefore, a rebuff for the Power that has sounded them in the interests of peace, is to my mind of one of the most preposterous propositions and one of the propositions most hostile and damaging to the peaceful relations of the world that can possibly be conceived. (Hear, hear,) Master Cutler you may ask me, and ask fairly—why, if we had these conditions in our pocket, we did not take them ourselves to Japan ? "Why," you may say, " consult other Powers at all ? Proceed on your peaceful mission alone and unaided." Well, I think the answer to that is tolerably clear.

In the first place, in a great catastrophe of this kind the more Great Powers you have engaged in peacemaking the better for peace. (Cheers.) The next reason is this, that in all great International concerns a concert of Powers. when it can be obtained, is increasingly valuable. In my belief, the object of every Foreign Minister of the country should be to aim, whenever he can, to secure a concert of the Powers and, therefore, in any case of this kind, a Foreign Minister, to my mind, would have been grossly blameable if he had not sought in some respect to obtain a concert of the Powers. Another reason is this—that between combatants it is a point of pride not to be the first to ask for peace, and it is a valuable matter both in public and private life to have a mediator from whom peace may be accepted honourably, instead of accepting it from the enemy and in an international consideration of this kind the more mediators there are the more likely you are to secure the object in view. The other reason—the last reason—is this, and it is one which I am sure will come with a sort of shock to the innocent inhabitants of Sheffield. Gentlemen, it may be news to you that the Great Powers of Europe, the Great Powers of the world, are profoundly suspicious of each other—(laughter)—and of innocent Great Britain ; and there is no power so little suspicious of others or so profoundly suspected by others as that Empire to which you and I have the honour to belong. (Cheers.)

You cannot open a paper abroad which does not point to every convulsion in politics, and possibly to some convulsion of nature, as due to British influence. (Laughter). But certain I am of this—that in the jealous condition of things produced by the war between China and Japan it would have been madness for this country to have gone alone and attempted to act as bottle-holder between China and Japan without incurring the suspicion of every Power interested—and all Powers are interested—in the East. (Cheers.) Now, I think we have had enough of this particular instance. I think you will agree with me after the statement I I have been able to make, guarded as it must be in many particulars, that Her Majesty's Ministers did not subject the dignity of Great Britain to any rebuff at the hands of other Powers and that the Government only did its duty in attempting to discover a means of putting an end to this disastrous war. (Cheers.)

GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS—MADAGASCAR.

The Prime Minister added that the relations of this country with other Powers were most friendly :—

Of late years Continental countries have sought their satisfaction either for disappointment in Europe or for commerce falling off in the founding of new empires beyond the seas. They find our Colonies prosperous, contented, growing, and they are surprised that in the few years in which they have attempted the same thing their Colonies are not equally prosperous and growing. I think a little reflection would show them, that we who have learned our experience by centuries of work, who have bought our Colonies by a vast expenditure of blood and money, have almost a claim to have Colonies in a better and more efficient condition than those which were begun only yesterday and the day before. (Cheers.) . . . I said that the last Cabinet Council was put down to Madagascar. . . . . The question of Madagascar was so far removed from the purview of the last Cabinet Council that I greatly doubt if the word "Madagascar" has been mentioned between the Governments of Great Britain and France for the last two years, and I cannot speak much beyond that. (Laughter and cheers.) I think that authoritative statement will do much to dispel the idea of friction between France and Great Britain on the subject of Madagascar. (Cheers.) . . . I should not be sincere if I said that there had not been periods within the last two years when I had felt some anxiety about our relations with France. But I am bound to say also that those relations, by conciliation on both sides, may be eventually improved, and that we in this country on our side are at this moment negotiating in Paris for a settlement of the various questions pending. I hope that these questions may be settled, but in so vast a variety of them, in cases where we touch each other at every point, you must be patient and not expect a settlement too soon ; because a settlement that is not comprehensive is worse than no settlement at all and a settlement in which the Government do not maintain the vital interests of Great Britain whould equally be worse than no settlement at all. (Cheers.) I confess that when I review the history of the last few years, during which I have had more immediate connection with our foreign policy, I cannot consider that in any friction. or delicacy, or matter of delicacy, there has been with France, we can blame ourselves for any act of aggression. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that we have been guilty of offence in any degree, and that Government would live but a short time in England that did not adequately respect the rights of Great Britain. (Cheers.) . . . I believe that this country is united and determined on questions of foreign policy to a degree which has never been known before. (Cheers.)

THE DAY OF THE LITTLE ENGLANDERS DEPARTED.

I believe that party of a small England, of a shrunk England, of a degraded England, of a neutral England, of a submissive England has died. (Loud and continued cheers.) Do not you believe that the party that supports the Empire is limited to those who wear black coats, or to those who will pay the higher duties under Sir William Harcourt's scheme, (Cheers and laughter.) The democracy are just as vitally interested as any other portion of the State—if only for the purposes of commerce—in the maintenance of the name and of the honour of Great Britain. As you have admitted larger and larger numbers of your fellow countrymen to the suffrage, they each of them feel that their personal name and honour are now implicated in the name and honour of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) We have an animating memory in connection with that fact. Tonight is St. Crispin's night. the night of the most memorable achievement in the annals of England, told by the greatest of Englishmen. The records of Agincourt have not yet died away. In the memorable speech which Shakspere puts into the mouth of Henry V.. that great King says that as long as that day will be celebrated their fame will be remembered. It is nearly five centuries since that great day, but even after that lapse of time it is not an ill thing for us to remember the stuff from which we are descended—(Cheers and " Hear, hear ")—to remember the deeds of which our forefathers were capable. and to determine once for all that we in our generation will not fall short of that memory and that ideal, and that we in our time will maintain untarnished the Empire that they have made and handed down. (Cheers.)

INDIANS IN LONDON.

The London Indian Society, which was established four years ago in order to unite East Indians resident in London for social and political purposes, held its first annual dinner on Saturday night (Oct. 20) at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. D. Naoroji, M. P., presided over a gathering of some fifty gentlemen, most of whom were natives of India, among the guests being Mr. E. H. Bayley, M.P., Mr. J. Adam (Madras College), Mr. W. Martin-Wood, Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, C.I.E., Mr. R. M. H. Griffith, and Dr. F. Murison. The toast of "The Empress" having been honoured.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family," said that they were deeply indebted to the Duke of Connaught for advocating the establishment of a military college in India. (Cheers.) This was not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, because, as they were aware. the Indian Princes had offered to co-operate with the British Army if occasion required it, and their native regiments ought to be officered by Indians. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. F. M. Nair, M.B., C.M., in proposing the toast of "The Parliament and the Indian Parliamentary Committee," said that just as there was a possibility of India being lost to Great Britain, as the American Colonies were lost, by action in the House of Commons, so if it was to be retained that could only be done on the floor of the House. With regard to the Indian Parliamentary Committee, compared with other committees of a similar kind, there was this curious fact that it only had one Indian member, and so they had to look to Englishmen and Scotsmen to represent their interests.

Mr. Bayley, M.P., in responding to the toast, remarked that it was most desirable that there should be a strong party in sympathy with the natives of India in the House of Commons, for the official and military interests were abundantly represented. (Cheers.) They were often told that the people of India had no grievances, but his experience of the way in which India was governed led him to suspect that the people who said so knew about as much of the working classes in India as Marie Antoinette did of the French peasantry, when she said that she could not understand how people could die of starvation when such beautiful little cakes could be bought for 2d. (Laughter.) He was convinced that the English people only wanted to know the grievances from which their fellow-subjects in India suffered in order to redress them. Their chairman had done much for India in the House of Commons, and this society might, he was certain, do a great deal to support him in his admirable work. (Cheers.)

Mr, J. Adam gave the health of "India" and in doing so said he was sure India had a thoroughly sound constitution, but she had been too much bothered by doctors and quacks, and they were inclined to underestimate her recuperative powers. A great deal of what had been done to strengthen India had been accomplished by the natives of India, and by those who lived in the country. The natives who lived in this country had a great mission to perform in making Englishmen acquainted with the real conditions of India and the grievances under which it suffered. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. Mullick, in acknowledging the toast, said that if the freedom for which his country so ardently longed was to be attained, it would only be by their own exertions, but they must look to the people of Great Britain to help them regain their own.

Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, who proposed the toast of "The Land We Live in and Central Finsbury," said he believed he expressed the sentiments of all of his countrymen when he said that they had good reason to be grateful to the people of the land they lived in for many benefits, and they were also deeply indebted to Central Finsbury for giving India a voice and a vote in the ruling of the empire. (Cheers.)

Dr. Griffith (secretary of the Central Liberal and Radical United Association for East Finsbury) responded, and ventured upon the prophecy that at the next election Mr. Naoroji's majority would be enormously increased.

Dr. F. Murison, in giving the toast of the evening, "The London Indian Society," said he had been referred to by Mr. Adam as one of those terrible people called examiners. He did not know whether there was any gentleman present who had come under him as an examinee recently, but if so he could tell him that he had treated him as he could wish all the natives of India were treated—with simple justice. (Cheers.) And he had no doubt that they on their side might very well be satisfied with the result, although he admitted that it was very difficult to satisfy examiners. (Laughter) The toast required no words of his to commend it to them. The object of the society, as he understood it, was, apart from its social side, to exercise a wholesome educational influence on the people of Great Britain with regard to everything that might be for the good of India. It was exceedingly desirable that the natives of India who came to this country should associate with one another; it was even more desirable that they should associate with Englishmen, and impress them with a sense of their responsibilities towards India. (Cheers.) Mr. Pamma Nand, hon sec, in responding, said, that at present there were nearly 300 natives of India in the United Kingdom studying for the learned professions and the society could count a good many of these as members. It had been suggested that members should be sent to different parts of England in order to make the people acquainted with the social questions of India, and though their funds would not allow them to undertake the work at present, they hoped before long to be in a position to do so.

Other toasts were "The India National Congress and the British Committee," proposed by Mr. S. J. Meerza, and responded to by Mr. M. A. Ghani ; "The Guests," proposed by Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, and responded to by Mr. W. Martin-Wood : and "The President," proposed by Mr. Kagi Kabiruddin vice-president :—*Daily Chronicle.*

The office of the Commissary-General, Madras Circle. will, it is understood, be located in the building on Jail Hill at Ootacamund, which is now the Armoury of the Nilgiri Volunteers. Colonel Bruce, the Commissary-General, who is at Ootacamund, has been instituting enquiries regarding the accommodation available for his office and clerks.

An amusing story of the German Emperor and his *enfant terrible* the Crown Prince, is told by Mr. Arthur Warren in the *Woman at Home.* The boy, it is reported, said to the Emperor on the day of Bismarck's dismissal :—" Father, they say that you will now tell the people what to do all by yourself. You'll enjoy that, won't you ?" The conversation was not prolonged.

A contemporary hears from from the editor of the *Woolwich Herald* that a little time ago he thought of arranging a public dinner for the Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans living in the neighbourhood of Woollwich. The idea seemed feasible, for forty years having elapsed, it was not thought the number could be very large. Investigation, however, showed that the pensioners in the Woolwich district reached the astonishing total of upwards of 2,000. The editor adds :—" The task of entertaining all these old ' Die Hard ' is evidently fitted to be a national one ; I cannot undertake it, at any rate at present."

THE PROCESS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

ADDRESS BY SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., Chairman of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, delivered his inaugural address, on Oct. 24, as President of the Institute of Marine Engineers. Dealing with the progress of steam navigation, he said, the most striking features of this progress might be mainly classified under four heads : speed, safety, capacity, and economy. The Lucania, the newest Cunard steamer, had completed nine consecutive voyages from New York to Queenstown, at an average speed of twenty-five statute miles per hour ; and the English mails had been conveyed between Charing-cross and Bombay in thirteen days, which brought India very near to our doors. The run from Southampton to the Cape had been accomplised in some fourteen and a-half days, and if anyone happened to be in a great hurry to make the voyage round the world, going via America to Japan, China, and India, and returning thence to this country, he might accomplish the journey in perhaps less than fifty days, provided the steamers and trains dovetailed in point of time at the various ports of transhipment. He should not care to make the voyage under such conditions, but he mentioned the fact as illustrative of the rapid pace of ocean navigation at the present day. Nor did one imagine that the limit of speed had been reached. On the contrary, past experience led to the conviction that a great advance would yet be made, provided that harbours and docks were found large enough to accommodate vessels of huge dimension, such as would be required to ensure further progress. The development of steam navigation and the increase of speed on our ocean lines had happily been attended with the supreme advantage of increased safety to life and property. In 1892, which was the last year for which we had complete returns, there were upwards of 3,000 steamers on the British register beyond the number on the same register in 1878. There was, of course, a marked decrease of sailing tonnage during the same period. But in 1878 the entrances of British tonnage into our ports was only a little over 17,000,000 tons, while in 1892 the entrances amounted to 27,000,000, an increase of some 60 per cent. in fifteen years. This was our foreign trade, and during the same period the coasting entrances increased from 25,000,000 to 29,000,000 tons, a growth of nearly 20 per cent. It was not possible to give any figures that would be capable of proof as to the present mileage of British shipping, as compared with what it was in 1878, but he felt satisfied that, after making full allowance for the disappearance of sailing tonnage, the additional mileage performed by ships and steamers under our flag could not be estimated at less than 50,000,000 miles yearly, as compared with what it was in 1878. They might, therefore, imagine how vast was the additional sea risk arising from this gigantic increase of navigation. They must also take into account that there were about 50,000 more persons employed afloat now than there were fifteen years ago. Bearing these facts in mind, they would be gratified to learn that the absolute loss of life at sea was considerably less than it was in the earlier period to which we had been referring. In the five years ending in 1881 the average annual loss of life was 1985, while in the same period ending in 1891, which was the latest date for which he had particulars, the average annual loss of life was only 1664, or upwards of 16 per cent. less than in the earlier period. They had, therefore, this gratifying state of things presented to them, that, while our foreign trade had increased by 60 and our coasting trade by 20 per cent., and while the annual mileage of our fleets was greater by, perhaps, more than 50,000,000 miles, the loss of life, as shown on the average of five years, had very considerably diminished. But this was not the whole case for while the figures of the loss of life to which he had referred were made out for every British ship that sailed or steamed, the figures which he had given as to the increase of our carrying trade only referred to that affecting British ports. If they could be extended to the work of our ships in connection with foreign ports, the record of our enlarged commerce would place the comparative safety of life in a much stronger and more favourable light. Stated, however, in the imperfect manner in which it was alone possible to deal with the broad facts of the case, the result was one which must be highly gratifying to all concerned, whether in the building, the navigation, the engineering, or the management of the great fleets belonging to the mercantile marine of this country.

Sir Thomas Sutherland was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his address.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

RENEWED PEACE PROPOSALS.

The Central News learns "from an undoubted source" that certain further and more definite proposals for peace, which were submitted by the representative of an intermediary Power to both China and Japan, have again been rejected by the Japanese Government. Apparently Japan is not inclined to listen to any peace overtures at the present moment. Her Ministers regard the negotiations as inopportune. Furthermore, it is understood that, in the opinion of the Mikado and his advisers, the only place where overtures for peace can at present be made with any prospect of serious consideration being given to them is Hiroshima, where the Court, the Government and the Imperial head-quarters are now established. Any proposals for peace must be based upon the recognition of the achieved and undeniable naval and military successes of the Japanese forces, and they must come from a quarter fully and formally accredited and empowered. On the other hand, the Central News learns that the Chinese Government has expressed a willingness to comply with the advice tendered, and would be ready to agree to an armistice and the arrangemant of peace upon any reasonable conditions. The Central News understands that, though the result is for the moment discouraging, no opportunity will be lost by the Powers which have already moved in this matter to proffer their pacific counsels to both belligerents. It is believed that Japan, besides securing the independence of Corea and the amelioration of her condition, aims at inflicting upon China such defeats as will compel that Power to allow her Empire to be opened up for unrestricted development and commerce with other Powers, in which Japan expects largely to participate.

A Reuter despatch from Yokama of Oct. 25, says that the Army Corps which recently sailed from Hiroshima has effected a landing on Chinese territory in Seikiosso—the Japanese name for the province of Liao-Tong, in which Port Arthur is situated,—and also that the Japanese troops operating in the north of Corea have crossed the Yalu and entered Manchuria.

A Central News telegram from Wi-ju of Wednesday confirms this latter statement, describing in some detail the operations of a Japanese force of 1,600 men which crossed the Yalu on Wednesday morning above Wi-ju, and captured, after brief fighting, a Chinese intrenchment. The main attack on the Chinese position will, it is stated, be delivered before Sunday.

According to a telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, the new Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer Prince Rupert, which left Glasgow on Sept. 1, has been sold to the Chinese Government. She will be taken over by a Chinese crew at sea.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The report of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Ltd., for the half-year ending June 30, states that the gross receipts, including Government subsides, amounted to £247,681, against £257,986 for the corresponding period of 1893. The working expenses, including £21,296 for cost of repairs to cables and expenses of ships absorbed £80,295, against £78,230 leaving a balance of £167,386. From this is deducted £3940 for income-tax, £32,489 for interest on debentures, debenture stock, contribution to sinking fund. and re-valuation of currency balances, leaving £130,957 as the net profit for the six months. Two quarterly interim dividends of 1¼ per cent. each, amounting to £62,500, have been paid for the half-year under review, leaving £68,457 to be carried forward. The loss resulting from the third year of working, ending April 30 under the Australian tariff guarantee arrangement, amounted to £12,384, half of which was borne by the guaranteeing Government, and the other half by the associated cable companies in terms of the agreement. The laying of the company's alternative cable between Singapore and Hong Kong, via Labuan, was successfully completed by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and the line opened for traffic on May 5. It has already been found a most valuable addition to the company's system. A short length of cable has also been laid between Labuan and Borneo, so as to give direct telegraphic communication with Sandakan, the headquarters of the British North Borneo Company, when the land line which is in course of construction by that company across North Borneo is completed. Numerous cable repairs have been carried out, but, owing to the system being duplicated the traffic has not been affected.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H W Gordon, BCS
Mr M J Scobie, B
Mr E Collins, B
Mr A C Davis, MCS
Mr J C Lyle, M
Mr F Wright, Bo
Col H C Morse,
Lieut-Col B A A Perrott

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A A Wace, BCS, 4 mos
Mr F R Fraser, B, 6 mos
Mr A Symington, B, 6 mos
Lt-Col H Boileau, 9 mos
Major W J Orr, 2 days
Capt F W P Macdonald, 6 mos
Capt L Impey, 4 mos
Lieut T W Hallowes
Lieut D L Mallaby
Lieut J S Grove
Lieut W W Chitty
Lieut C B Farwell
Lieut N F J Wilson
Surg-Major W Owen
Surg-Major W A Lee
Condr G H Ashby

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr N S Field, B
Mr T Drysdale, B
Mr F D Fowler, B
Mr E McA Moir, B
Mr C A Eber-Hardie, M
Mr T Summers, M
Lieut-Col A S Roberts
Major W J Orr
Capt G J Chenevix-Trench
Capt C H Hayes
Capt F B Mein
Capt G S Ommaney
Capt H T Brown
Capt P Lindsell
Capt A Wallace
Capt J Spence
Lieut J W Ross
Lieut D L Mallaby
Lieut F W B Gray.
Lieut W C Black
Lieut G L Carter
Lieut B J Bentinck
Lieut W F C Taylor
Surg-Lt-Col C J W Meadows
Surg-Major W Owen

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 23.

(*From the London Gazette.*)

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—H C Halkett, A. Howlett.

Captains to be Majors.—Brevet Lieut-Col N F Fitz G Chamberlain, J P W Spankie, S C F Peile, B Duff.

To be Captain.—Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, from the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—T D Leslie, A W Chaldecott, F J Fowler, DSO, W Kirkpatrick, E C Townsend, H L Roberts, C H Selwyn, F C D Amesbury, C W Field, W L Maxwell, W H Millar, T H Hardy, J A Douglas, M J Tighe, DSO., R J D Moseley, W C Knight, J C Sutherland, W E Banbury, A C F Bourchier, A E Hatch, R V Davidson, C T A Searle, W. Hudson, H R F Anderson, R H Ewart, R P Jackson, J J H B Eckford, C Hamilton.

To be Lieutenants—Lieuts C A E O'Mera, from the East Lancashire Regt.; A. C Gabbett, from the Derbyshire Regt. ; Sec.-Lieuts. P C R Barclay from the Norfolk Regt. ; W M Grimley, from the West Riding Regt. ; G A Preston, from the Royal Scots ; G H Prevost, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

To be Second Lieutenant.—Sec-Lieut R J Ross, from the Unattached List.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.—Surg.-Lieut. Col. H. Johnstone, M.D.

BOMBAY SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.—Apothecary First Grade A. P. Fernandez.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the following officer from the Half-pay List to the Effective List :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut. T. D. Leslie.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut-Col. E. Lloyd.

Madras Medical Establishment.—Surg.-Major J. Hunter.

The following appointments to the Army Staff have been made by the Government in India :—

Major J. Willcocks, D.S.O., Leinster Regt., to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Major J, Monteith, resigned. Capt. J. Mac N. Walter, Devonshire Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt. W. P. Blood, appointed a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Capt. H. W. D. Denne, Gordon Highlanders, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt. G. S. C. Jenkinson, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India :—

Lieut, the Hon. R. H. Marsham, 7th Hussars, to be A. D. C. to Major-General C. Luck, C. B., commanding a First Class District.

ERRATA.

In the *London Gazette* of April 24, 1894, the first Christian name of Lieut. E. C. Corbyn should have been printed Edwin, not Edward. In the *London Gazette* of July 24, 1894, Sec.-Lieut. L. S Browne should have been described as admitted to the Staff Corps from the Royal Irish Regiment, not the Royal Irish Rifles.

CONFERENCE ON THE OPIUM TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held in Manchester on Oct. 24. The conference of delegates took place in the afternoon, and was well attended. Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., was in the chair.—Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., said there was not the slightest doubt that the policy of the Government of India, unintentionally it might have been on their part, and perhaps it had grown upon them imperceptibly, had been to stimulate the sale of various deleterious articles for the sake of the revenue they produced.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., moved a resolution calling upon the Government "to instruct her Majesty's Minister in Pekin officially to communicate to the Chinese Government the wish of this country to withdraw the article opium from the Customs tariff annexed to the treaty of Tiensin, and to co-operate with the Chinese Government in measures for the effectual stoppage of the traffic, and also urging that, pending the adoption of these measures, the Indian Government should be instructed to cease the preparation and sale of opium for the Chinese market." He would ask those who said opium was wholesome, if they were going to eat it themselves if they would like to see their son become opium-eaters, and why the Government had decided to enact prohibition in Burma ? Surely it had not a different effect on a Chinee than on a Burman. He hoped this trade would soon be a thing of the past, no longer to disfigure with it vileness the administration of a great nation.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

It seems to us (says the "Boston Herald") that all trade interests in Madagascar are much more important than the interests that we have in defending the recently acquired landed rights of ex-Consul Waller :—

The latter obtained these concessions under conditions which may be open to severe criticism, but there is nothing of this kind to be brought against the trade with that island which, for two generations has been in the hands of some of our New England merchants. We do not mean by this that these trade interests would justify our Government in insisting upon a suspension of possible hostilities ; but they would at least warrant the State Department in pointing out to the French authorities that any action on its part which involved the loss by American merchants of trade which they had built up after years of patient effort could not be looked upon as a friendly proceeding. The inhabitants of the Island of Madagascar are probably, next to the Japanese, one of the most interesting native people in the world, and have shown an ability in government and an aptitude in adopting modern social customs which give promise of their acquiring in time a high degree of civilisation. The action of France in asserting claims on the island is simply a case of national greed. The French people and the French Government have no more right to claim possession of Madagascar than we have to claim possession of Japan, or than the Malagasy people have to claim possession of France and arrogate to themselves the right of establishing a protectorate over that country. The action of the French Republic in this respect is a complete denial of those theories of human rights which French patriots are continually putting forth.

A story is told by a correspondent of the *Spectator* apropos of an article in that journal on the standing of schoolmasters :—" I was in the saloon of a steamer on the West Coast of Scotland last Christmas holidays, and there fell into conversation with a melancholy man, a brother Scot, sentimental like all the race, and also, as presently appeared, lamentably drunk. ' It's a sair warld this,' said he. I said I thought there wasn't much the matter with the world as far as I knew it. Aye weel,' he said, ' but ye ken I'm a plumber, and it's aye a sair warld tae a plumber.' I condoled with him, though secretly glad to hear that perverse and evil race were thus afflicted. ' And what's your trade ?' he asked. I said I was a schoolmaster. ' Gie's yer hand.' said he ; ' I'm fu' o' seempathy : we baith belang tae a puir despised calling.'

THE WEEKLY REVIEWS ON LORD ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

AN UNMISTAKABLE SNUB.

The "Spectator" (Oct. 20) says :—Lord Rosebery is on the downward plane. Ever since he explained away his reference to the "predominant partner" in the Union, both parties have lost much of the hope which they at first entertained, that with his Premiership a new and considerable force had entered into politics. It was felt that he was only a managing man, that he obeyed instead of guiding the ideas of his own party, that he had no intention or perhaps no power of putting his foot down, and insisting that he should either be followed or dismissed. . . . It was thought that, while in internal affairs he would be a figurehead Premier, or perhaps a vane Premier, useful only to indicate the direction of the wind, he would still in foreign affairs be an unexceptionable chief. That remaining confidence is now dying away. The present Administration has had some considerable questions to manage, and it has not achieved success in any one of them. Its plan for preventing France from threatening Burma, the introduction of China as the buffer State between Burma and Tonquin, though well conceived, was never carried out, and now lies shattered under the fire of the Japanese cannon. Its plan for clearing the way for Mr. Rhodes through the edge of the Congo State and up the Nile was so inconsistent with existing treaties that the moment it was opposed it had to be withdrawn, not altogether without apologies. And now the plan for restoring peace in the Far East has failed discreditably. It seems almost incredible, but there is no resisting the evidence that the British Government has suggested to the European Powers and to the United States that a lecture should be addressed to China and Japan on the advantages of peace and concord, and has hinted that the warring Powers might be induced by that lecture to accept certain moderate terms. The response from each of the Powers addressed was a civil but unmistakable snub.

A CHILDISH POLICY.

The "Economist" states that it is difficult to avoid suspecting that the Chinese Ambassador quietly pressed Lord Rosebery to help his Government, that Lord Rosebery wished to comply, but did not like the risk of exciting disapproval in his own party, and that in order to shelter himself, he asked all Europe to join in a combined remonstrance with Japan. An assent would have greatly relieved him of the responsibility, while it would have enabled him to threaten Japan, diplomatically, without being bound, in the event of defiance, to take any active step. That is an extremely probable explanation of the whole obscure business, but it shows that Lord Rosebery is an exceedingly weak Premier, who lets "I dare not" wait upon "I would." There might be reasons for assisting China, though we should probably find them inadequate ; but there could be no reason for asking all Europe to express a futile wish that the war between China and Japan should cease The "Economist" adds :—We are loth to use a contumelious word, but that was positively childish policy, certain to end in the result achieved —namely, a quiet snub, amounting to a reprimand, from almost every Power in Europe.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WESTERN POWERS.

The "Speaker" declares that the majority of the Great Powers, including France, have expressed their approval of the proposed action of Her Majesty's Government, and it is hoped that the minority will yet assent. No reply has yet been received from the Government of the Mikado. The negotiations may yet fall through, should Japan not be willing to consider them. She may object, not without reason, to being interrupted at the outset of a war which the Powers have allowed to be begun, while she is still supposed to be in the tide of victory. But, however the Powers may treat that objection now, the time must come when they must be prepared to carry through this intervention whether Japan consents or not. If further victory attends her arms, she may not prove easier to deal with ; and then, if through jealousies of each other, through calculations of what each may obtain for itself as a result of the convulsion, the Western Powers are unable to act together and let this war drift on, their responsibility at the bar of history will be a heavy one. At the outset, had the three European Powers who are most directly interested in this quarter of the East—Russia, France, and England—had energy and solidity enough to make a joint representation to Japan, the war would never have taken place. As it is, shirk it we may, intervention will have to come eventually ; and the longer it is prevented, the more difficult will it be to extinguish the incendiary fire which has been lit, the greater will be the danger of that fire spreading to a conflagration.

A FALSE MOVE.

Commenting on the rejection of Lord Rosebery's proposals, the "National Observer" says it cannot be denied that the rebuff is no greater than the blunder merited, and that British diplomacy has been placed thereby in a very awkward predicament. The process of reasoning which should have convinced the Government that mediation was out of the question just at present required no extraordinary effort of mind. Two objections obtruded themselves at the outset, and, unless they could be silenced, the idea was clearly untenable. The first was, Would the Great Powers be likely to respond in a body ? From the hurried manner in which the Cabinet was summoned, we may safely conclude that Lord Rosebery made no attempt whatever to sound their representatives in London. Besides—and here comes the second objection—the strong presumption is that the whole of Europe could not impose peace at the actual juncture. Accordingly the Powers would meddle in the quarrel only to find themselves most ignominiously flouted by mere Easterns. And moral suasion having failed, would anybody seriously propose coercion ? Such a proceeding would be at once immoral and absurd. The Governments, having begun by prating of the wickedness of war, would have to despatch a joint expedition against one or possibly both of the combatants. Mr. Lewis Carroll might create a similar scene of topsy turveydom, but the statesman who translated it from fancy to reality should be straightway consigned to Bedlam. Lord Rosebery escapes the charge of insanity, but only because he has not taken the trouble to think out consequences. Yet that slip-shod habit of intellect, if persistently indulged, tends to imbecility.

SOME CONTINENTAL VIEWS.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—Considerable surprise is expressed here at the attempts of some English newspapers to deny failure of recent diplomatic action of British Government. As far as European Cabinets are concerned there has been no question of further negotiations with regard to intervention since rejection of British proposals. A semi-official note to this effect appears in yesterday's "Cologne Gazette."—" Times Own Correspondent."

Vienna, oct. 21.—The proposal for intervention between China and Japan not having been extended to Austrian Government, latter have not had occasion take it into consideration. With regard to other proposals concerning protection of lives and property of Europeans in China, small number of Austrian subjects in that country would seem scarcely to justify participation of Austria-Hungary in precautionary measures which some of Great Powers may feel called upon to take. Never has the fixed resolve of Austrian Government to keep entirely aloof from all action of European Powers in connection vith conflict in Far East been more manifest than at present. There is, indeed, something so emphatic about it that it would seem as if a further development of complications were at all events looked upon as possible at headquarters here ;—" Times Own Correspondent."

M. DELONCLE ON THE ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

In consequence of a recent article in the "Eclair, showing a disposition on the part of the French Colonial party to throw obstacles in the way of an agreement between Great Britain and France on pending African questions, Reuter's representative called, on October 19, upon M. Francois Deloncle, Deputy for Castellane, and one of the leaders of the Colonial party, in order to ascertain his views on the matter. M. Deloncle, in the course of conversation, said :—" I doubt very much whether the negotiations between France and Great Britain will come to anything now. I do not see the way to a settlement of the Niger and Lake Tchad questions without our first being made acquainted with Great Britian's intentions regarding Egypt. The presence of the British troops in Egypt is the only reason of the advance of France towards the Upper Nile, as from there she will be in position to defend the suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt. Let Great Britain evacuate Egypt, and we shall give the most solemn pledge and most efficacious guarantee that we will not attempt to secure any footing on the Upper Nile, but, on the contrary, will co-operate with Britain for the neutralisation of the whole Nile valley. Otherwise I give you the most positive assurance that within six months we shall be on the Upper Nile, whether England likes it or not. The British public laugh at the idea of an evacuation of Egypt, or of the necessity that Great Britain should keep her word. They believe probably that, with the lapse of time, France wil finally accept the fait accompli. Please dispel that notion, The longer we go on the more we shall insist upon the necessity of the evacuation : first, because it has been promised, and a great nation like France cannot be trifled with ; secondly, because the Egyptian question is the root and basis of all the difficulties we have had and continue to have with Great Britain."

Lady Gertrude Stock writes : "I like ' Koko for the Hair ' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff,

REWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

On Oct. 22 the committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has now been engaged several days almost continuously in the investigation of some hundreds of cases of saving or attempting to save life under circumstances of exceptional gallantry and danger, issued its first list of rewards. Among the recipients are :—

A silver medal to John Mackenzie, boatswain of British Indian Steamship Company. and Mr. Webster. who both pluckily plunged into the sea eighty miles from land, in lat. 8.15, long. 127 19 E., at places where sharks were known to abound, to the rescue of a passenger named Sinclair, who committed suicide in pitch darkness, going overboard. Webster at once went over, and notwithstanding the werning of the crew, who shouted, " Don't, there are sharks about ?' was instantly followed by Mackenzie, who swam round the stern of the ship. After remamining in the water fifteen minutes he was taken on board without finding the man.

During the recent stay of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, the particulars of a gallant act by British and Colonial seamen in Australian waters were intimated to their Royal Highnesses the Prnice of Wales and Duke of York, with an intimation by Sir Somers Vine that they might be considered with a view to the bestowal of the medal, which has now been awarded. The medal has been conferred upon Norman Ferguson, officer of the S.S. Sande, and Charles Coldstandt, A.B., and Herbert L. Davies, A.B., of the same yacht, for saving life at sea on the west Coast of Australia, Sept. 12. on the occasion of one of the crew, a Japanese, falling overboard in a heavy gale, when the sea was " running mountains high." It was found necessary to send out two men on to the jib-boom, and Satow, the Japanese, who was one of them, was suddenly washed off by the heavy sea. Immediately the dread cry, "Man overboard !" was raised Capt. M'Donald, who was on the bridge, threw a life-buoy to Satow, who was encumbered with a heavy oilskin coat and sea boots. He was, however, a good swimmer, and the captain giving orders for the engines to be stopped, a boat was manned and lowered. The scene is described then as an awful one, with the sea rushing over the vessel, and the wind was whistling and screeching. The cries of Satow every now and then could be heard upon the wind, but the twenty minutes or so which elapsed before he was picked up seemed hours, and some of the others were in a distressed condition. There were other men engaged in the rescue. Satow, on the following morning, replying to inquiries, said, " Oh yes ; me to much oilskin and sea-boot. Must dive. No one swim in them. Satow good man, and those who saved him were brave men and true Seen many good, plucky things, but none like this."

Medals were granted to Lieut. Frank Leslie Orman and Private Harkabur Rae, 1st Burma Rifles, for saving Private Man Sing Lama, of the same corps. An Officer and fifty men, on arriving, in the recent operations on the right Bank of the Manipur River, received orders to encamp on the opposite side. The river at the place is never fordable, and at the time was much swollen (20ft. deep, 60 yards. wide), and a rapid current running. All the men who could swim across were ordered to do so, communication also being established by means of the rope. Private Lama, when half-way across sank and Rae went to his assistance, catching him by the hair. He had to let go in mid-steam. Lieut Orman then swam to him and succeeded in getting him to the stretched rope, and both were eventually brought to the bank. It took nearly an hour to save Lama. The case was reported through the Foreign Office by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

Medal to Mont. C. Nangle, gentleman cadet, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who rescued Miss Gladys Medely, at Jersey, on August 6, Mr. Medley, while bathing eighty yards from the shore, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and was supported by his little daughter, until Nangle rescued them both.

THE POWERS AND EGYPT

The St. Petersburg "Novosti" (a "Globe" correspondent writes) seems to be bent on working up public opinion against England in respect to Egypt :—

It is (says the correspondent) publishing a series of articles directed against the "crying anomaly" of our continuing to hold that country, and one of the series, that published on the 10th instant, is of a specially mischievous character, having regard to the fact the peaceful hand of Alexander III, has ceased to hold the reins. "From the moment the French thought out and accomplished the idea of the Suez Canal, England," says this paper, in the issue referred to, " devoted all her energies towards acquiring the greater portion of the Canal shares, and under a flimsy pretext seized the whole of Egypt. This and other facts appear to us to constitute a flagrant infringement of the international rights of Europe, a trampling down of every just thought, a blot on the conscience of all the Great Powers," . . . " What will happen," it goes on to ask, "should England some fine day shut up the Canal ? We will not speak of the Colossal damage to the commercial interests of the whole world that would result, but point out that France will be cut off from her Asiatic Colonies, our own maritime trade with Vladivostock will be stopped, and the Mediterranean become an English lake closed in on all sides. The consequences of this abnormal condition of affairs may become so serious that French politicians will be obliged to give their attention to it. . . . Sooner or later Europe, as a conjoint Society of Powers, bound together by a certain identity of general interests, will be bound to settle this question in a conjoint sense, in the same manners as the questions of Switzerland and Belgium have been arranged. Egypt," it proceeds (only because it contains the Suez Canal), "ought to be the common property of the whole of Europe, an international State secured by general European guarantees. . . . The maritime route, via the Suez Canal, belongs to the whole world. Therefore, it is the duty of the French to endeavour to free Egypt from the English, but not with the object of occupying it themselves, but in order to make it a nautral State. Even in England," the paper is pleased to add, " there are broad-minded and right-thinking men (though unfortunately but few), who understand the truth, but do not decide to defend it. . . . The occupation of Egypt by England is profitable, but dangerous. Any day the question may become the spark of a general conflagration, because by force of circumstances it is continually being pushed to the front. . . . Yes ? and why should not the French be excited when they well know that a simple telegram from London is all that is required to make the Canal inaccessible to the French fleet. Besides, only lately events of a most strange nature have occurred in Egypt. Almost in broad daylight French engineers are killed, workmen riot, other acts are committed clearly to the detriment of the French. Would it, then be surprising if, sooner or later, misunderstandings brought about an actual conflict ? Is it not, therefore, high time to think about neutralising Egypt and the Suez Canal ?"

The "Times" Cairo correspondent is able to state that the Khedive has refused to admit any interference on the part of France hostile to the measure for attaching an English adviser to the Ministry of the Interior. His Highness considers that it is altogether an Egyptian question, to be settled between himself and Great Britain. A high Government official says the Ministers are favourable to the scheme, which would decentralise the police force and place public security entirely under the Mudirs; but the question of the development of the plan in detail is of the utmost importance, and unless everything is settled beforehand it is feared there may be encroachments on either side which would be fatal to success. A prompt settlement is necessary, as in the meantime the public business is at a standstill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following is a list of the candidates who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the final examination. Marks as appended :—

Wales, J A G, Bombay	1935
Lister, E, Bengal L P	1766
Lupton, W J E, N W P, &c.	1689
Silberrad, C A, N W P, &c.	1681
Dalal, B J, N W P, &c.	1630
Barton, W P, N W P, &c.	1586
Lloyd, E S, Madras	1575
Macmichael, N, Madras	1531
Mant, R A, N W P, &c.	1525
Burn, J G, Madras	1515
Smither, M, Bengal, L P	1481
Humphreys, R, N W P, &c,	1474
Rigg, A E, Burma	1450
Walmsley, H, Bengal L P	1444
Sale, E L, Bombay	1424
Cooke, A G, Burma	1371
Twidell, J C, Bengal L P	1362
McKerron, R G, Burma	1361
Kirton, W F, N W P,	1354
Rix, H S, N W P, &c.	1351
Austin, R F, Madras	1343
Tollington, H P, N W P, &c.	1290
Estcourt, E A, N W P, &c.	1283
Roper, C R, Bombay	1253
Shepherd, W C, Bombay	1241
Hare, W E X, N W P, &c.	1232
Thompson, A, Madras	1214
Emerson, T, Bengal L P	1209
Ashworth, E H, N W P, &c.	1209
Dixon, F T, N W P, &c.	1193
Weston, D, Bengal L P	1176
Swann, F S P, N W P, &c.	1159
Morgan, H T, N W P, &c.	1147
Simpson, F D, N W P, &c.	1097
Edginton, A, Madras	1095
Jones, G A, N W P, &c	1080
Pantin, R G, N W P, &c.	1046
Vaughan, J P, Bombay	1023
Danks, E, Burma	1018
Coleridge, F A, Madras	1015
Cuming, A H, Bengal L P.	970
Mead, P J, Bombay	967
Webb, W H, N W P, &c.	953
Kingsford, D H Bengal L P	939
Keatinge, G F, Bombay	931
Cotton, W B, N W P, &c.	925
Waring, M L, N W P, &c.	923
Marshall, R W G., N W P &c.	913
Wood, J B Bengal L P	859
Moss-King, R C H, N W P, &c,	850
Simcox, A H A, Bombay	839
Williamson, F G J, N W P, &c.	822
Fraser, W, Bengal L P	809
Barnes, H C, Bengal L P.	784

The seniority in the Civil Service of India, of the selected candidates, will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the open, competitive and final examinations.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes— "I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

GERMAN IRRITATION WITH ENGLAND.

As has already been pointed out in these columns there has been shown in German Colonial circles during the past few weeks considerable irritation against the supposed action of Great Britain in Africa in "thwarting" German designs in that continent. We recently quoted a statement from the *Cologne Gazette* in which it was said that the despatch of two German men-of-war to Delagoa Bay was directed against and caused by distrust of England. Writing on Oct. 19, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* said:—

"It is incontroversible that the official mind in Berlin is sorely grieved at what is here looked upon as a systematic policy on the part of the British Government to circumvent and neutralise every effort of a German Colonial policy in Africa, and the opposition of the Wilhelm Strasse in Berlin to British action in Delagoa Bay may be counted upon. Unfortunately, I understand that another cause of friction has cropped up in Togo territory, on the other side of the continent, details of which have not yet been published or spoken of. Perhaps the matter is being held over in the hope of an understanding. In any case, I am bound to point out that the question seems at this juncture of the general political situation to be worth consideration: whether it is advisable for the British Colonial Office to foment friction with Germany on questions of African Colonial policy. Public opinion in England readily admitted the justice of the German case in the Congo frontier question, and I take it that a pacific understanding between London and Berlin on other questions in Africa, conducted on broad and liberal lines, would be endorsed on your side of the Channel. It is just the absence of a broad and liberal mode of looking at things that irritates English capitalists desirous of investing capital in German Colonies so that a similar policy on the part of the British Government would seem to justify it.

"At all events, diplomatic circles in this city are noting the alteration in tone of the language of the inspired German Press when speaking of English policy, and it is no secret that official circles here appear somewhat irritated against us. This may in part account for the abrupt manner in which the so-called proposal of the British Government to bring about a collective European intervention between China and Japan was refused. Should complications arise within the near future in the East, the British Government will be somewhat hampered by pending frictions with Germany as well as with France, in Africa. The wishes of the former Power in the Dark Continent are infinitely more easy to be considered at this juncture than the aspirations of the latter, as Germany aims more at being amicably assisted in what is and always will be a small venture, whilst France aspires to founding a vast empire in Africa."

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

[illegible]-91—J C Cama—Vazeerbai widow vs Adamjee Ookabhoy Balkrishna V N and K.
15-91—Wadia and G—Perozbai widow vs Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Framji Patel—In person.
7-94—Payne G and S—Sakarbai widow vs Chatarbhooj Nathoo—Bhaishunker and K.
16-94—Brown and M—Bai Meghbai and Bachoobai vs Thuckersey Aemraj—Tyabjee D and Co.
4-94—Payne G and S—Jumnabai widow vs Lukmidas Techchund—Little S N and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

533-93—Ardeshir H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanofabai and others—K D Shroff—Part heard.
221-91—Payne G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade vs The Standard Mills Co—Ardeshir H and D.
15-94—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetji Framji Kothak vs Bhicaiji and others—Nanu and H.

For Hearing on Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangjee Hunsraj and other vs Gunputram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

4—Little S N and B—Anandrao Venayek vs Tricumdas Mooljee and others—Khunderao M and B and K.
86-94—Darashaw B—Ramkrishna Balal vs Tikaram Baldeo and another—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

415-91—Craigie L and G—The Jeevraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co vs Khushal Nanjee and another—Wadia and G.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Valebhoy Khanbhoy and others—Payne G and S—Mansukial D and J—Crawford B and Co—Edgelow and G.
107-92—Crawford B and Co—Waghuji Hanmuntrow vs Sorabji Nowroji Massa—Roughton and B.
35-91—Bicknell M and M—Saa Premji Devchand vs Thuckersey Govindji Chatoorbooji, &c—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

321-94—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Meghraj and others—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

324-91—Crawford B and Co—George Okell and others vs Agrachand Meghraj and another—Bicknell M and M.
373-93—Little L N and B—Doolub Jeewa and others vs Ambaram Nerthiram and others—Edgelow and G.
78-92—Thakurdas D and C—Chimniram Mirzamal vs Kikabhai Motibai—Bhaishunker and K.
549-93—Daphtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas and others vs Ghellabhai Jamnadas and others—Payne G and S.
178-92—Ardesir H and D—N C Macleod vs Vasanbai—M H Khan.
239/17490-91—Khunderao M—Jairamdas Ganeshdas and another vs Hunsraj Hursey and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

367-91—In person (a pauper)—Futheykhan Dayakhan vs Aminabibi and others—Daphtary and F.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefendant New Long Causes.

475-94—Balkrishna V N K—Amtulabai and another vs Ibrahim Nurudin.
476-91—Balkrishna V N K—Amtulabai and another vs Alibhai Mahometally.
483-91—In person—Mahomed Nathu and another vs Abba Latif.
486-91—In person—Purshotum Heerjee and another vs Jan Mahomed alias and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

71-91—Bhaishunker and K—Laxmibai and others vs Bhai Ramchunder—M H Khan—Part heard.
153-94—In person—Talka Praga vs Jangam Dharmajee and another—Part heard.
272-93—Edgelow and G—Muncherjee Bomanjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and E and G.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

517-91—In person—Shaik Malang bin Shaik Hajee vs Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Dubash—Tyebjee D and Co.
152-93—Bhaishunker and K—Lakshminarayen Makanlal and another vs Jumnabai—Tyabjee D and Co.
79-91—J C Cama (for pauper)—Cadurbhoy Noorbhai vs Ramatbai and others—Crawford B and Co.
40-91—Crawford B and Co—Bai Ruttonbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhai.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

31-92—Dikshit and H—Kashinath Balwant Ranade vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

Defended New Long Cases.

62-94—Chalk W and S—Bai Jaykore vs Kansaro Mulchand Tricumdass and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
357-94—Bland and N—Hajee Essack Mahomed vs Meghjee Anandjee—Tyabjee D and Co.
358-91—Bland and N—Bhickabai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Vullubjee—Muljee and R.
428-91—Little S N and B—Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Karim vs Agi Jakaria Hajee Ahmed—Crawford B and Co.
429-94—J C Cama (for pauper Rabjabai vs Fatmabai and another—Framjee and M.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind and at Ajmere, Bhuj, Neemuch and Khandwa, and has changed moderately or slowly elsewhere. Readings are highest at Hoshangabad and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are northwesterly on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay. Both the maximum and minimum temperature is below the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Deesa and Cuddapah, and the lowest 47° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are slightly cloudy in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Goa and Sholapur. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic and indicate that the weather to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay is disturbed. Humidity is increasing at Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cuddapah and Madras, and the weather is inclined to become cloudy. Conditions are favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast and at or in the neighbourhood of Goa and Karwar. The barometer is falling rapidly in Saind, and the weather to the north-westwards of Sind in the Gulf appears to be unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th November, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 976
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	62·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·588
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NW, N, NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	253

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kendal, 1,530 tons, Captain C Bennett sailed on Saturday last for Colombo in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Mauritius (27th October), with a cargo of sugar and three deck passengers.

THE French Mail Steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain R F Formby, Mr E W Harper, Mr W C Day, and 40 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs B C Mechame and two children, Mr and Mrs Peer Mahomed Khan and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour, on the 10th instant from Karachi (8th November), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—His Grace the Arch Bishop of Bombay, Col Scott, Lieut Weymouth, Lieut Hearne, Mr George Edwards, Captain G R Browne, Mrs Barker and 152 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Idar	2595	Hughes	Antwerp	13-11	E Bates & Co
C	Naderi		McAllister	Red Sea ports		B & P S N Co
D	City of London	2097	Warden	Liverpool	13-11	F Forbes
F	Bezwada	5001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
E & J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
L	Tannadice	1408	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
M	Alberta	3169	Davies	Not fixed		Put back for repairs
O	Nyanza	1421	Abass	Zanzibar		D Jairam

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahmani	523	Budroo	Bhownagur	10-11	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	548	Ahmed	Karachi	10-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shannon	2048	Crewe	London	17-11	P & O Co
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	21-11	W&A Graham
3	D Balduino	3049	Cruciani	Genoa	14-11	C Barboro
6	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	15-11	P & O Co
7	Eden Hall	2073	R N Jones	Liverpool	12-11	E Bates & Co
10	Brindisi	2129	Wright	Not fixed		Hajee Casum
11	Columbus	220	J Janghans	P. Victoria		V E & Co,
15	Pachumba	544	Rickford	Bhownagur	16-11	M V & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Kapurthala	672	Robertson	Not fixed	M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
S S Sahadet	1690	Ahmed	H M S Nimazie
H D Phelas	412		B Port Trust

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Nov. 8.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Marritius, Oct. 27.
11	Arroyo (s)	Samuel	Yokohama, Sept 27.
	Germania (s)	Miller	Cardiff, Oct 10.
	Carthage (s)	de Horne	London, Oct 11.
	Byculla (s)	Forbes	Bangkok, Oct 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings (s)	Street	Rangoon.
	Shanghai (s)	Crawford	China, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	Aden.
	Kendal (s)	Bennett	Colombo.
11	LaSeyne (s)	Blanc	Aden via Karachi.

The steamer Kola, Captain, Livingstone, for Kurrachee obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Naderi, for Jedda, &c, began to London, Saturday last.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2015, Crewe
City of London (s), 2095, Warden
Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Scindia (s), 2953, Blight
Idar (s), 2595, Hughes
Netherby Hall (s), 2139, Boyle
D. Balduino (s), 3044, Cruciani
Siam (s), 1589, Weighell
Columbus (sp), 221, Junghans
Avoca (s), 905, Nacoda
Nyanza (s), 1421, Abbas
Akbar (s), 1441, Baldwin
Tannadice (s), 1408, LeMeire
Sahadet (s), 1091, Hassum
Alberta (s), 3162, Davis—put back from sea
Brindisi (s), 2129, Wright
Bombay (s), 2049, Robertson
Milverton (sp), 2141, Anderson
Prince Edward (sp), 2180, Corneliussen

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Mayo, Simpson
R I M S Canning, Holland
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Plassy, Taylor
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—96 bales wool, Bhuwan Hurbham.
City of London s—76 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 45 bales wool, The South Indian Export Co; 37 bales wool, F M Dama; 40 bales wool, C Kesawjee; 240 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales wool, 111 bales goat hairs and 45 bales hides, M Shapoorjee and Co; 34 bales goat hairs and 92 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.
Scindia s—4,000 cwts lang, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee; 238 cwts maze, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—6 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 1 case condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 21 cwts fishmaws, V Hajee; 100 cwts gum, H Virdhore; 70 cwts gum, L Ludha.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—182 cwts castorseed, N Nensee; 100 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell; 5,002 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—15,900 cwts linseed, and 10,999 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D D Curranee and Co.
D Balduino s—19 cwt myrabollams, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 220 bales twist, and 15 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 28 cwts nurlowang, N Cassombhoy; 125 bales twist, Yan Shan and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Eckford, Capt, Bengal, 1st B I, from furlough, from England.

NOVEMBER 10.

Scott, Col, Bo, 5th Po Lt I, on leave, from Dumra.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Smith, Major, Bo 22nd Infy, on duty, to Santa Cruz.

NOVEMBER 5.

Porteous, Lt-Col, Bengal, IV Pioneers, off leave, from Bangalore.

NOVEMBER 10.

Leslie, Lt, Bo R E, on transfer, to Aden.
Clarkson, Lt, Ms, Dorset Regt, on leave, to Cairo.
Burne, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Burroughs, Surgn-Major, Marine Battn, on medical certificate, to England.
Dobbie, Lt, Bengal, on furlough, to England.
Kennedy, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Punjab Cavy, on leave, to England.
Pritchard, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Lanc, on leave, to England.
Young, Lt, 6th Bengal Cavy, on leave, to England.
Walker, Major-Genl, Bengal, Director-Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th November, 1894.

1. The Drill, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m., Recruits Drill.

(2) "A" Company—At 5-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) and Friday 16th instant, in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon.—Squad drill for Recruits.

(3) "F" Company—At 8 p.m., to-day (Monday), in the St. Mary's College compound, Byculla and 7 a.m., on Wednesday the 14th instant, at St. Joseph's Church Bandora. Dress—Mafti.

(4) "G" Company—At 5 p.m., on Tuesday 13th instant, behind the Municipal Offices.

(5) Byculla School—At 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) and Thursday the 15th instant.

(6) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 13th, and Thursday 15th instant.

(7) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday 13th, and 7 a.m., on Thursday 15th instant.

(8) Parade Ground, (Cruckshank Road End)—At 4-45 p.m., on Saturday the 17th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for Saturday next the 17th instant:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in. B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. It is notified for information that the Government of India has been pleased to direct that the rules and regulations of the Corps shall be altered so as to provide that only Europeans "of British nationality" shall be eligible as members; and the rules have been altered accordingly.

4. A carbine meeting will be held in the month of February next, Capt. Turner, Sergt.-Major Beckerley, Sergt. W. H. Jackson and Gr. W. Davies, have been appointed as a committee to carry the meeting through.

5. The rate of subscription for Honorary Members has been fixed by the Regimental Committee for the future at Rs. 10 per annum to count from the day of election. The rules have been altered accordingly; this alteration will not affect Gentlemen who are already Honorary Members of the Corps. Any special reason for reduction *e. g.* the case of an active member wishing to become an Honorary Member, will be considered on its merits.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

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LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
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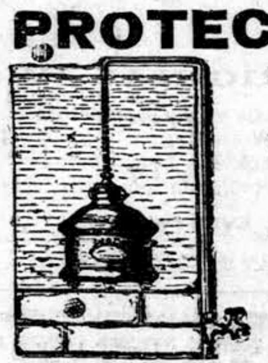

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POCKET FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE MAFASIL, Rs. 4. ans 8.
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HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency. Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thorough good article. Trade Price 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. This Essence makes a Ginger Ale that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade, where but a moderate price is obtained.
*HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS. A magnificent Preparation. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON, OR LEMON FLAVOUR. An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
*HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE. This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetising Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
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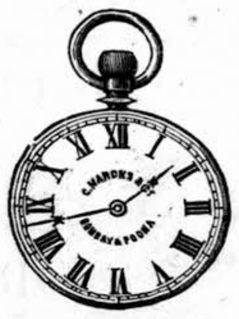
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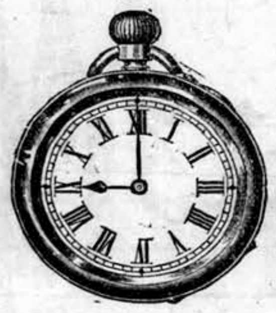

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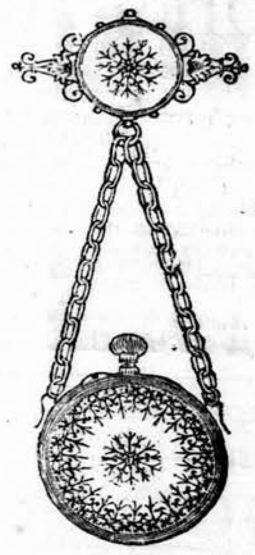

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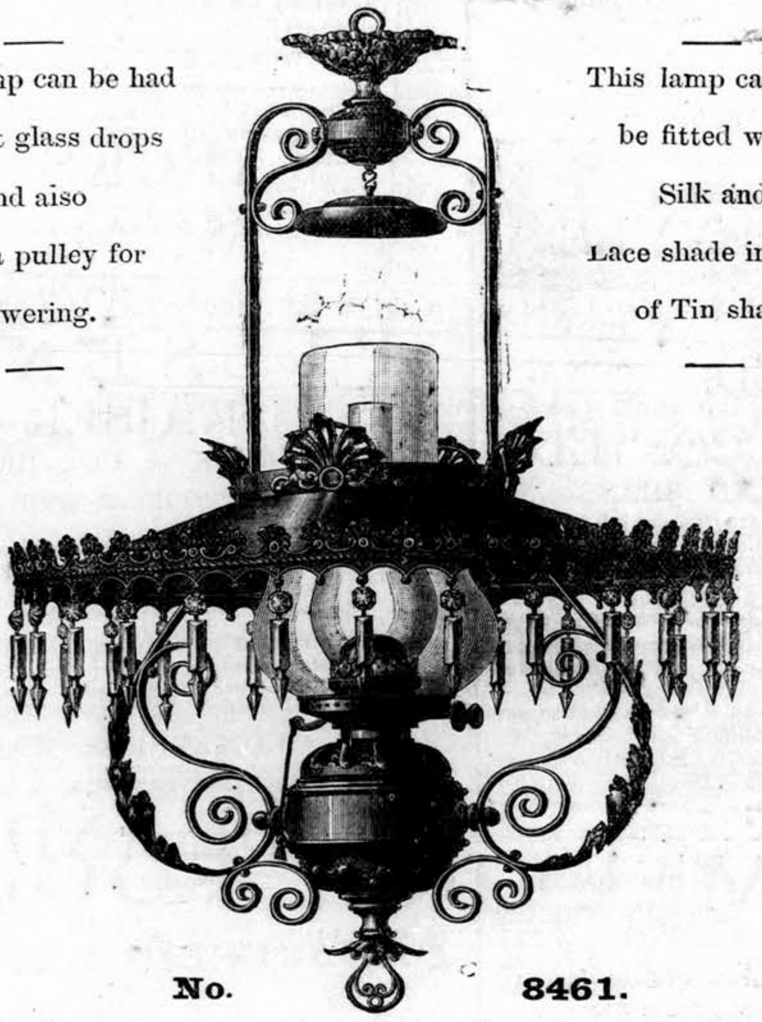

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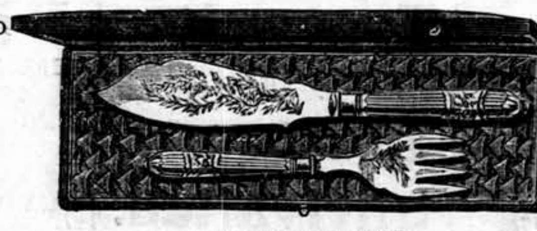

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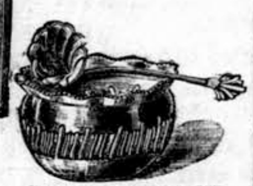

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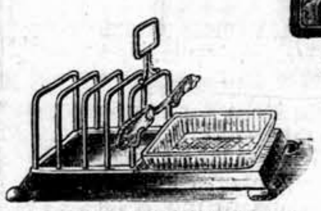

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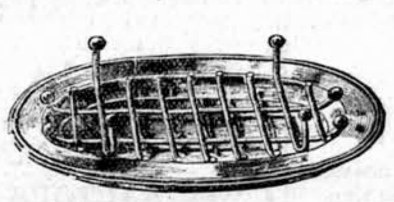

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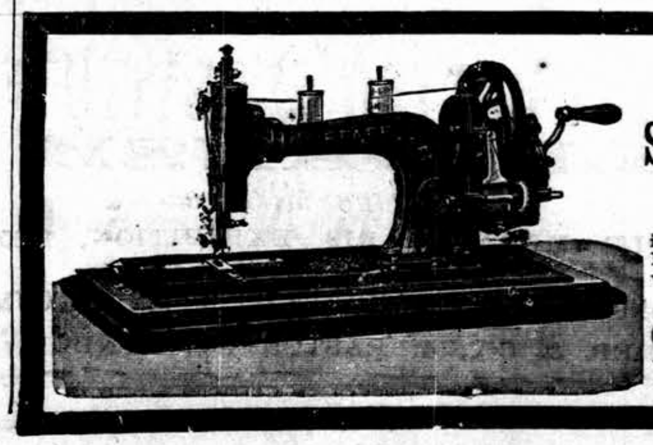

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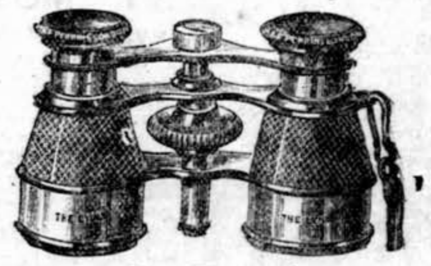

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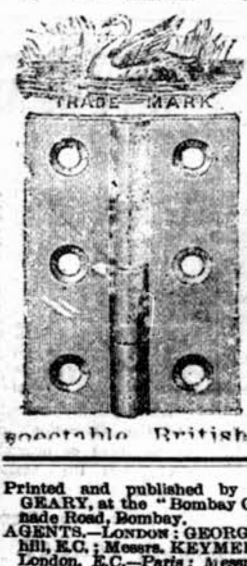

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